zabëlle
skye

micronational dictionary

third edition · 300 entries

institute of micropatriological research

Copyright © 2023 Institute of Micropatriological Research

This book is licensed under the Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International license. It is free to be copied and redistributed in any medium or format (written, visual, electronic or audio) and adapted, remixed or transformed freely for any non-commercial purpose, provided the following terms are met: attribution is appropriately credited to Zabëlle Skye (the author) and the Institute of Micropatriological Research (the publisher), and any adaptations, remixes or transformations made are distributed under the same license.

The font used for this work is Bitstream Charter, a free font. The font used for the cover design is Bahnschrift.

Micronational Dictionary.
Third (3rd) edition.

Third edition published—in paperback format—on 1 August 2023;
First edition published—in paperback and eBook format—on 18 October 2022;
Second edition published—in eBook format—on 14 May 2023.

Sonder-Traverse Press, the publishing house of the Institute of Micropatriological Research (IMR).
London.

Written and edited by Zabëlle Lunarius Skye.
Cover design by Karl "Luxor" Friedrich.
Enquires regarding this publication can be sent to micropatriology@mail.com.

Preface to the second edition

The publication of the Micronational Dictionary on 18 October 2022 brought upon an unanticipated positive and intriguing reaction from casual micronationalists to two macronational micropatriologists. I had taken a great deal of interest in the jargon of the intermicronational community since as far back as March 2019, when I first attempted to compile such a dictionary while working for micronational company Statistic-Fire. But it fell short of what I had hoped to achieve, and my knowledge of the history of micronationalism was at that time very limited.

When I took a greater interest in intermicronational history as 2022 began, I developed better techniques and knowledge for how to research and document this history. What revitalised my interest in micronational jargon was my July 2022 discovery of the Prince of the Sovereign Principality of Corvinia Peter Ravn Rasmussen's micronational dictionary webpage, which was entitled "A glossary of micronational terms." He had maintained the project between as early as 24 April 2001 until 20 May 2003, and the webpage went offline during the 2010s; though, it remains accessible through the Internet Archive.

The listed words—some of which remain in use today like YAMO—both shocked and intrigued me. It had listed several terms which I had at that point not yet seen, indeed making it an invaluable source for this work. Realising the sheer amount of terms that were once prominent yet had now been completely forgotten made me realise that I had to document and publicise these lost terms as well as the jargon used by micronationalists today—lest they be forgotten as well.

Though this dictionary is completely free, the positive reception as well as both encouraging and critical e-mails have motivated and enabled me to publish a fully-revised second edition of the Micronational Dictionary. With 50 new entries, numerous expanded etymologies and a new section dedicated entirely to the origin and growth of micropatriology—the word for the study of micronationalism—this second edition will in no doubt suffice as an improved and credible sequel to the first much-beloved work.

— Zabëlle Skye, 14 May 2023

This book is dedicated to Fabrice O'Driscoll (1949–2008), founder of the erstwhile French Institute of Micropatrology and writer of They Don't Sit at the UN: A Review of Some Micro-states, Micronations and Other Ephemeral Entities in 2000.

micronational dictionary

μ

Third Edition

Zabëlle Skye

Institute of Micropatriological Research

Acknowledgement

I, the author of this work, wish to thank all micronationalists who and helped with entries in this dictionary, particularly Emiel Hardy and Karl "Luxor" Friedrich. Several others also contributed a number of entries and aided with definitions—with thanks to Jonathan Austen, Kevin Baugh, Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood, Yaroslav Mar, Devin Purcell and Sertor Valentinus.

Table of contents

Introduction……..……**1**

Inclusion criteria……..……..**3**

How to use this dictionary.…..……..**5**

Glossary……..……..……**7**

Pronunciation key……..……..……..**8**

Entries……..……**9**

A……*9*
B……*10*
C……*11*
D……*13*
E……..……*13*
F……..……*15*
G……..……*15*
H……*15*
I……..*16*
J……..……*18*
K……*18*
L……..……*18*
M……*19*
N……*28*
O……*29*
P……*30*
Q……..……*32*
R……..…*32*
S……..…*32*
T……..……*35*
U……..……*36*
V……..……*36*
W……..……*37*
X……*37*
Y……..……*37*
Z……..……..……*37*

Expanded: origin of *micronation*.……**39**

Expanded: origin of *micropatriology*…**44**

Introduction

Micronational jargon dictionaries play a vital role in facilitating effective communication and bridging the gap between micronationalists and non-micronationalists, be they journalists, academics, writers, media artists or simply curious individuals. They are also important for new micronationalists who will be unfamiliar with micronational jargon and seasoned micronationalists who simply wish to look up a definition. Often unintentionally, the wording that the media uses to describe aspects of micronationalism may come across as insensitive or even derogatory, with many micronationalists feeling that the media misrepresents micronationalism all together. Sometimes even professional writers or academics may use such incorrect wording completely unintentionally, as was the case of one writer who called micronations *micropatria*.

Not only does this hinder the development and overall cause of micronationalism, but it also reduces the accuracy and academic value of the macronationalists' work. Additionally, this creates much confusion when academics coin words for micronational concepts which are already named as well as teaching incorrect or unused terms within micronationalism to non-micronationalists, overcomplicating the science of micropatriology as a whole. With the huge amount of jargon in the intermicronational community (many of which like *YAMO* and *sector* do not even appear anywhere in macronational sources), it can be difficult for macronational researchers to discover these terms and their meanings.

As such, it is our hope that all macronationalists studying micronationalism may rely on this work as a reference to the jargon used by micronationalists, with accurate, up-to-date, carefully explained definitions and explanatory notes to aid them in choosing word usage when referencing micronationalism. Additionally, both new micronationalists and micropatriologists may also use this work to look up unfamiliar jargon which they may encounter. As entries are appropriately marked by whether they are common, uncommon, rare, dated or obsolete, both may rely on this dictionary for their own purposes; newer micronationalists can learn what jargon to use, and micropatriologist researchers and micronational historians will also be able to find out what obsolete or historical jargon means which they may encounter during their research.

Likewise, even seasoned micronationalists or simply curious individuals may also use this dictionary where the need to look up a micronational term may arise; perhaps when interacting with micronationalists from another sector, forgetting a word's meaning, writing about micronationalism, idle curiosity or simply boredom. After all, micronational jargon exists for a reason—it serves as a shorthand language for long or complex terms, and provides precise and specific meanings to events, phenomena and concepts specific only to the intermicronational community. Micronational jargon establishes and strengthens the sense of identity and community within micronationalism, most terms forming completely naturally—some over several years with influence and input from numerous different sectors and events.

Former, obsolete jargon must also be preserved not only for these micropatriologists or micronational historians, but as an effort towards preserving one aspect of intermicronational history and the former community—lest it be forgotten. Knowledge of historical jargon allows all micronationalists to maintain a connection with their micronational heritage, providing insight into the evolution of micronational parlance, micronationalism as a whole and the cultural contexts and sectors within which such words were used. By both preserving and studying this obsolete jargon, one may gain a deeper understanding of intermicronational history and the richness of linguistic diversity between sectors—both former and current.

Even in an artistic or lighthearted context, some words within micronational jargon possess unique nuances and convey meanings that there are no longer specific words for in contemporary micronational parlance. Reviving and reintroducing obsolete words may enrich one's micronational vocabulary and provide alternative ways to express thoughts and emotions within micronational works—inspiring creativity in micronational literature, art and media. As micronational jargon is not currently actively documented elsewhere on a large scale, it makes the *Micronational Dictionary* an invaluable source for this purpose.

In being not only an authoritative source, but a credible reference work, this dictionary is written by a passionate author and etymologist, with several years of education and experience in the fields of Internet research, sociology, linguistics, micronationalism, micropatriology and English grammar. In this greatly expanded third edition, which records terms dating back to the 1960s, there are 306 entries in total, up from a total of 211 in the second edition published in May 2023. Additionally, more than 60 of the original entries have been updated, improved or otherwise modified to incorporate new discoveries and revelations made since the publication of the previous edition.

As with the second edition, every entry was once again individually researched in preparation for this third edition to ensure that no prior details were omitted. Using the Internet, research for jargon was conducted via various different methods, including web searches, gaining access to private Internet servers and registration-required services, digitalised newspaper archives, web archives and privately-archived content, online repositories and databases, digitalised book services, newsletters, e-mails, metadata, file hosting websites and several private digital libraries.

Under the author's current schedule, a fourth edition is planned to be released in 2025; a fifth in 2026; and so fourth, annually.

Inclusion criteria

This dictionary includes the words, abbreviations, suffixes, prefixes and certain proper nouns —such as micronational events, notable non-geographic sectors, generations and exceptionally popular or historically significant websites—that are specific to the parlance of the English-language intermicronational community. For reasons of brevity, this *Micronational Dictionary* does not include any micronational demonyms, phrases that are not commonly abbreviated, names of constructed languages, in-jokes, geographic or linguistic sectors, or proper nouns that are micronations, intermicronational organisations or other micronational institutions. Furthermore, this dictionary does include lexemes but not the plural forms of words.

Generally, for a word to be included in this work it must fulfil at least one of the following criteria: (1) have entered common usage in a sizeable sector for at least six months—whether presently or historically in such usage; (2) be a lexeme of a word that satisfies this criteria that has appeared in at least one academic work such as a journal; (3) be an important neologism or protologism proposed by a micropatriologist or micronational institute for a previously unnamed but common micronational concept or phenomenon; or (4), if never widely used, be an historically significant or noteworthy word, such as the earliest name for a concept or predecessor to a later commonly-used term.

The inclusion of neologisms and protologisms is always noted in the word's entries. Their inclusion in this dictionary is justified in the hopes that they may be more widely adopted in micronational jargon, as many of these newly-coined words are useful for describing prominent concepts, observations or other phenomena within micronationalism that may not yet be named. They are also included to avoid micropatriologists erroneously coining words for concepts that may already be named. Exceptions to the aforementioned criteria may rarely be made on a case-by-case basis for certain, particularly exceptional entries. This goes for both including and excluding entries, though the latter is rare.

As previously referenced, the exclusion of micronational demonyms, names of constructed languages and geographic or linguistic sectors is because of brevity. Listing every micronational demonym would be impractical and overwhelming, inadvertently turning the *Micronational Dictionary* into a micronation directory. Though there may only be a handful of noteworthy constructed languages, including them would too take up a large chunk of this dictionary, and ultimately prove unhelpful to the majority of readers. Additionally, the practicality, professionalism and completeness of a constructed language varies by micronation. Even geographic or linguistic sectors may be endlessly expanded by combining any country, administrative division or other locality's name and affixing it with *sector*; likewise for any language.

In-jokes—especially those within a subsector—are often excluded simply due to being too niche or comical to prove appropriate for a dictionary. Certain exceptions may be made for sector-wide in-jokes that a large number of micronationalists are likely to understand. Proper nouns that are micronations, intermicronational organisations or other micronational institutions are also not included because they are, simply put, not appropriate for a dictionary. Certain proper nouns are only included if they are websites, intermicronational events, generations of micronationalism or micronationalists, or non-micronation locations that are regarded as highly import, vital or otherwise noteworthy to the entirety of micronationalism.

It is also worth mentioning that the inclusion of derogatory terms is carefully considered; whether they are actually noteworthy or add anything meaningful to this dictionary. However, the *Micronational Dictionary* is not censored, and the inclusion of such entries—the nature of which is always noted where listed—will help readers, especially non-micronationalist academics, to make informed decisions regarding their wording and language used towards, and regarding, micronationalism and the micronational community. If they were not listed, people may not realise that such words were in fact derogatory and not appropriate for certain settings.

Exceptions to any of the aforementioned criteria may rarely be applied on a case-by-case basis for particularly exceptional entries. However, this is very rare, and always carefully considered with regards to the criteria and the term in question's worth and merit for being included in this dictionary. Exceptions are never made for reasons of personal gain—such as the coiner of a word lobbying for their entry to be listed. The *Micronational Dictionary* is a professional dictionary for micronational jargon that is likely to aid our readers with micronational vocabulary, research or simply idle curiosity; if such an informative word cannot be listed simply because of the criteria, than an exception must be made.

As the third edition of this dictionary, some entries may have been removed where seen fit—in retrospect to the criteria.

How to use this dictionary

Entries in the *Micronational Dictionary* are listed alphabetically as such:

> **entry** (hyphenation pronunciation guide) *part of speech (represented by an abbreviation)* — [notes on the nature of said entry] Definition. [Year of coinage or emergence, coiner, place of coinage; additional notes; formation.]

For example:

> **derivatism** (dur·ɪ·vuht·ɪ·zm) *n.* — [Lusophone sector; Hispanic sector] Secessionism. [First attested October 1998, *As Convenções Do Ilam* [*Conventions of the LAIM*]; named for a self-proclaimed sovereign state that 'derives' from a macronation (as opposed to a micronation not formally declaring independence).]

If an entry has multiple definitions, than the individual informations for each definition will be shown separately as such:

> **word** (hyphenation pronunciation guide) — 1. *part of speech (represented by an abbreviation)* [notes on the nature of said entry] Definition. 2. *part of speech (represented by an abbreviation)* [notes on the nature of said entry] Definition. [1. Additional information on the first definition. 2. Additional information on the second definition.]

As an example:

> **MicroWiki** (mai·krow·wi·kee) — 1. *pn.* An online encyclopaedia and wiki founded on 27 May 2005, dedicated to documenting all aspects of micronationalism. 2. *pn.* [metonymically] The MicroWiki sector. 3. *n.* A version of MicroWiki in a particular language, especially in the plural. 4. *pn*. [dated] A generic name for a micronational wiki. 5. *n*. [uncommon] A page on MicroWiki. 6. [obsolete] MicroWikia. [1–3, 5. Coined 27 May 2005 by Fabian Schneider, MicroWiki; 4. first incarnation founded before 2 August 2004, microwiki.tk; *micro-* + *wiki*; 6. Conceptualised 31 March 2012.]

In the case where the part of speech is the same for all definitions, it will instead be given after the pronunciation guide as such:

> **micronational** (mai·krow·nay·shn·al) *adj.* — 1. Of, denoting, or pertaining to a micronation. 2. Of, denoting, or pertaining to an aspect of micronationalism. 3. [uncommon] Of, or having to do with more than one micronation; intermicronational. [1980s: *micronation* + *-al.*]

The purpose of this is to avoid the redundancy of needlessly repeating words.

The usage of abbreviations is due to brevity and to avoid the redundancy of repeating the same words; a list of abbreviations to help the reader is given below. In the etymology section, words with a hyphen-minus at the end (as in *micro-*) are prefixes, while those with a hyphen-minus at the start (as in *-ally*) are suffixes. The plus symbol (+) denotes how a word was formed, for example: *micro-* + *wiki* for MicroWiki.

While the pronunciation guide is given in American English, native speakers of the English language should be able to easily understand and comprehend it, through which it may be adapted accordingly to the accent of one's preferred dialect of English. Additionally, a guide to pronunciations is given in the next page over to aid and help readers with how to pronounce certain words.

The choice of hyphenation over the International Phonetic Alphabet is due to convenience for readers. Instead of dividing by syllables, the hyphenations are spelled out with the exact sounds a letter makes so that it leaves no room for ambiguity or confusion over an exact pronunciation. This is so it may be understood with little knowledge of the English lexicon.

As an example:

> **micronational** (mai·krow·nay·shn·al)

As *micro* could theoretically be pronounced in several different ways—such as *mik·row* or *mai·kroo*—the pronunciation guide is given as follows:

mi	mai
cro	krow
na	nay
tion	shn
al	al

The sound that a certain combination of letters produces remains consistent throughout this dictionary for this very reason.

Abbreviations

Noun	*n.*
Adjective	*adj.*
Adverb	*adv.*
Verb	*vb.*
Proper noun	*pn.*
Prefix	*pref.*
Suffix	*suf.*
Abbreviation	*abr.*
Interjection	*interj.*
Symbol	*s.*

Glossary

Circa *c.*	Signifies approximately.
First attested	The earliest mention of a word that has been found.
Coined	The invention of a new word or phrase.
Conceptualised	The creation of a concept or tenet, which includes the coinage of a new word.
Uncommon	Not in common usage.
Rare	Stronger than *uncommon*, a word that is seldom used.
Dated	A word that was once in common usage, but is no longer such.
Obsolete	Stronger than *dated*, a word that is no longer used and unlikely to be understood.
Derogatory	A word expressing negative or belittling attitude towards the thing that is being referred to; an insult.
Neologism	A recent term or word that is in the process of being accepted into the mainstream.
Protologism	A word coined by an individual that has not yet been published independently of the coiner.
Informal	A word that is irregular and used casually.
Non-standard	An irregular word or term that is used as a synonym for an already formally-established word.
Tone indicator	A symbol attached to a sentence or message sent in textual form to explicitly state the intent of how a message is meant to be perceived, especially when it may be ambiguous.
Metonymically	A figure of speech in which a concept is referred to by the name of something closely associated with that thing or concept.
Onomatopoeia	The formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named.

Pronunciation key

a / ah	**a**ct; **a**rm; fl**a**t
b	**b**urn; ca**b**in; **b**ridge
ch	**ch**allenge; **ch**oose; brea**ch**
d	**d**ance; be**d**; **d**on't
e	**e**dge; s**e**t; **e**nd
f	**f**ill; **f**resh; di**ff**er
g	**g**ap; be**g**; fi**g**ure
h	**h**ave; **h**eaven; be**h**ave
ɪ	b**i**t; **i**t; h**i**s
j	**j**ob; **j**eans; **j**ungle
k	**k**ey; bar**k**; bac**k**
l	**l**eave; de**l**iberate; mea**l**
m	**m**ove; a**m**; **m**o**m**ent
n	**n**ight; **n**o**n**e; e**n**forceme**n**t
ng	si**ng**; ba**ng**; ki**ng**
o	**o**range; ac**o**rn; f**oo**d
oi	n**oi**se; j**o**y; r**o**yal
p	do**p**e; **p**lace; **p**oint
r	**r**adical; a**rr**ow; ap**r**on
s	**s**ee; **s**o; no**s**e
t	about; **t**rick; **t**able
th	**th**ank; heal**th**; **th**ought
u	**u**nion; **u**nanimous; yo**u**ng
uh	p**u**sh; **u**mbrella; fr**o**nt
v	bea**v**er; **v**ine; gi**v**e
w	**w**hy; **w**eek; **w**ell
y	**y**awn; **y**es; bu**y**er
z	bu**zz**; **z**ero; **z**oo

/m to *activity*

/m (slash·em) *s*. — [tone indicator; obsolete] Denotes that the preceding statement is related to micronationalism. [Based on pseudo–XML markup language code; analysable as shortening of *</micronational>*.]

μ (mai·krow) *s*. — 1. [uncommon] A symbol used to represent micronationalism. 2. [rare; dated] *micro-*. 3. [obsolete] A micronation itself. [2000s; from the unit prefix *micro-*; from the Greek letter *μ* (mu).]

((((Joke)))) (jowk) *s*. — [tone indicator; MicroWiki sector; dated] Denotes that the preceding statement is sarcastic or intended to be seen as a joke. [Coined December 2019 by Janus Adonis Greyling, Discord; from *(joke)* with extra parentheses added for comedic affect, avoiding three due to it being an antisemitic symbol.]

@Discord (att·di·skord) *suf.* — Applied to the name of a micronation's national server on the instant messaging social media platform Discord. [Sounds like "at [on] Discord"; from *MicroWiki@Discord*; coined 17 September 2018 by Anthony Clark, Discord.]

2018 intake (twen·tee·ay·teen·in·tayk; too·thau·znd·[and]·ay·teen·in·tayk) *pn*. — [MicroWiki sector] The generation of micronationalists who joined the MicroWiki sector in 2018, categorised by their use of the instant messaging social media platform Discord. [Coined c.late 2018 by Adam I of Adammia.]

24 Hour Quorum (twen·tee·for·au·uh quo·rum) *pn*. — A twenty-four hour long session (quorum) of the Grand Unified Micronational, consisting of delegates and often guests (non-delegates) who converse over intermicronational and macronational affairs. Typically includes the donating of money to charity. [Conceptualised 14 August 2012 by Tom Turner, Skype.]

Academic Era (a·kuh·deh·muhk·eer·uh) *pn*. — [neologism] An era of micronationalism by micropatriologist Zabëlle Skye that occurred between 1973 and 1979, categorised by the final conceptualisation of micronationalism and operations of the International Micropatrological Society. Follows the Seasteading Era (1964–1972) and is followed by the Emergent Era (1980–1994). [Coined 21 May 2023 by Zabëlle Skye.]

active (ak·tuhv) *adj*. — The state in which a micronation or intermicronational organisation is presently performing actions. [Applied to micronations in 1979 by Erwin S. Strauss, *How to Start Your Own Country*.]

activity (ak·ti·vuh·tee) *n*. — 1. A measure of a micronation or intermicronational organisation's activeness by whether or not they are presently performing actions; rendered as active if performing actions or inactive if not performing actions. 2. The state or quality of being active. [Applied to micronations in 1979 by Erwin S. Strauss, *How to Start Your Own Country*; *active* + *-ity*.]

alternative government to *B*

alternative government (aal·tur·nuh·tuhv·guh·vr·muhnt) *n*. — 1. A political entity or community that claims to be the sole authority over an area (as opposed to explicitly claiming to be a sovereign state) while still being regarded as a micronation by external observers. 2. [uncommon] A form of micronationalism in which a micronational government pertains to be an authority over a claimed area but does not claim to be the only or sole authority; in other words, the micronation extends some form of recognition to its parent macronation. [1. Coined 2013 by Harshvardhan Rawlot, MicroWikia; from *alternative government* ("a rival government which tries to take control of a region (like a macronation) and replace that region's current government"); 2. first attested before 8 November 2013, MicroWiki; from definition 1.]

Amino sector (uh·mee·now·sek·tr) *pn*. — [protologism] A seldom active sector isolate based on the social media application Amino. [Coined 2 October 2022 by Zabëlle Skye.]

animal micronation (ah·nuh·muhl·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n*. — [rare] A micronation which is partly or entirely run by animals, who hold citizenship, run in elections, and ostensibly make sentiment decisions in said micronation. [c.2000s, probably GeoCities.]

antimicronational (an·tee·mai·krow·nay·shn·al) *adj*. — [neologism] Of, denoting, or pertaining to antimicronationalism. [*antimicronationalism* + *-al*.]

antimicronationalism (an·tee·mai·krow·nay·shn·al·ɪ·zm) *n*. — [neologism] An ideology in opposition to micronationalism. [Coined 28 May 2022 by Caglar Cafer, MicroWiki; *anti-* + *micronationalism*.]

antimicronationalist (an·tee·mai·krow·nay·shn·al·ist) [neologism] — *adj*. Of, supporting, relating to, or advocating for antimicronationalism. 2. *n*. One who supports, or advocates for, antimicronationalism. [Coined 10 July 2022 by Lewis Ross; *antimicronationalism* + *-ist*.]

Arstotzka (ar·stuht·zka) *pn*. — The most common non-macronational name for a micronation, taken from the eponymous fictional Eastern (Soviet) Bloc country in the 2013 puzzle simulation video game *Papers, Please*. [Conceptualised by developer Lucas Pope to sound vaguely Russian.]

astenation (a·stee·nay·shn) *n*. — 1. [neologism; possibly derogatory] A jocular micronation. 2. [neologism; derogatory] An unprofessional micronation, especially one which operates solely online; a cyber micronation. [Coined 13 January 2023 by the government of Quinta Los Naranjos; Ancient Greek *asteîon ἀστεῖον* ("joke") + *micronation*; literally "joke nation".]

B (bee) *abr*. — [obsolete] A micronational classification of the erstwhile International Micropatrological Society for micronations deemed by the society as "bogus" because of having unrealistic or unachievable goals and aspirations. [First attested 28 March 1976, *The New York Times*; though the IMS was founded in 1973.]

bedroom nation to *citizenship sharing*

---

bedroom nation (behd·room·nay·shn) *n*. — A micronation which's territory, or mainland, consists solely of a single bedroom or room. [First attested 2005 by Robert Ben Madison, *Ár Päts: The Rise and Fall of the Kingdom of Talossa 1979-2005* (page 8).]

Big Three (big·three) *pn*. — [neologism] Ostensibly the three most influential micronationalists in the English-language sector: Kevin Baugh of Molossia (born 1962), Paddy Roy Bates of Sealand (1921–2012) and Leonard Casley of Hutt River (1925–2019). [Coined 17 December 2020 by Zabëlle Skye, MicroWiki.]

Bir Tawil (bir·ta·wil) *pn*. — 1. A *terra nullius* (unclaimed) desert region in Africa, along the border between Egypt and Sudan; declared by Egypt to be Sudanese-owned and by Sudan to be Egyptian-owned; hence claimed by neither macronation. 2. A generic name for a micronation claiming the Bir Tawil region. [1900s; from Arabic *bīr ṭawīl* بير طويل ("tall water well").]

boom (boom) *n*. — 1. A micronational population boom; a sudden increase in the number of citizens of a micronation or intermicronational organisation during a particular period. 2. A micronations boom. 3. [obsolete] Alternative spelling of *boom!*. [1990s.]

boom! (boom) *n*. — [obsolete] A population boom; a sudden increase in the number of citizens of a micronation within a short period of time. [1997, from *boom* ("to flourish, grow, or progress"); onomatopoeia.]

bug (bug) *n*. — 1. [obsolete; derogatory] A micronationalist who serves no purpose other than being a source of annoyance. 2. [obsolete; derogatory] Shortening of bug nation. [Coined late 1995 by Robert Ben Madison; from verb *bug* "to annoy".]

bug nation (bug·nay·shn) *n*. — [dated; derogatory] A micronation which serves no purpose other than being a source of annoyance. [Coined late 1995 by Robert Ben Madison; from verb *bug* "to annoy".]

canon country (kahn·uhn·kuhn·tree) *n*. — [obsolete] Macronation. [First attested October 1998, *As Convenções Do Ilam* [*Conventions of the LAIM*]; certainly predates this; *canon* ("accepted principle or rule") + *country*; essentially equivalent to "real country" or "actual country".]

canonical country (kuh·naa·nuh·kl·kuhn·tree) *n*. — [obsolete; non-standard] Elongated spelling of canon country. [c.2000s; *canonical* ("accepted principle or rule") + *country*; essentially equivalent to "real country" or "actual country".]

citizen-sharing (si·tuh·zuhn·sheh·ruhng) *n*. — [dated] Shortening of citizenship sharing. [c.Before 2016, Abelden community, Skype.]

citizenship sharing (si·tuh·zuhn·shuhp·sheh·ruhng) *n*. — [dated] The act of holding citizenship in multiple micronations while only being active in one or a few of them; a serial micronationalist. [c.Before 2016, Abelden community, Skype.]

classical micropatriology (kla·suh·kl·mai·krow·pat·ri·uh·luh·jee) *n*. — [neologism] The paradigm of micronationalism and micropatriology that places micronations on a two-dimensional scale between simulationism (not actively seeking independence) and secessionism (actively seeking independence). [Conceptualised December 2019 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood.]

community micronation (kuh·myoo·nuh·tee·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n*. — 1. A micronation consisting of numerous micronationalists within the same sector, especially those holding a dual citizenship in other micronations. 2. [MicroWiki sector] A hypothetical micronation that would be a collectively-run and managed project encompassing the entire MicroWiki sector. [1. March 2021, MicroWiki; 2. Coined December 2020 or January 2021 by Saxbar "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood, Discord.]

contraGUMism (kon·tra·guhm·ɪ·zm) *n*. — [chiefly MicroWiki sector] Opposition towards the Grand Unified Micronational (GUM), its policies, or leadership. [Coined 10 May 2019 by Henry Clémens, writing for *Messenger*; *contra-* (Latin "against") + *GUM* + *-ism*.]

contraGUMist (kon·tra·guhm·ist) *n*. — [chiefly MicroWiki sector] One who believes in, or otherwise supports, contraGUMism. [Coined 10 May 2019 by Henry Clémens, writing for *Messenger*; *contraGUMism* + *-ist*.]

countercountry (kown·tr·kuhn·tree) *n*. — [obsolete] Historically noted synonym for a micronation. [First attested before 1 September 1996, *The Micronations Page*; *counter-* ("against") + *country*; meaning "in contradiction to a macronation".]

cultural group (kuhl·chr·uhl·groop) *n*. — [neologism] A stable community of interest—such as a friendship group—who share a common identity and provide the cultural basis for a micronation. [Conceptualised November 2017 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood.]

cultural micronation (kuhl·chr·uhl·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n*. — A micronation that functions as a simulation of a particular culture. [Origin obscure.]

cyber micronation (sai·br·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n*. — A micronation that does not claim any physical territory, instead claiming or being based around the Internet or World Wide Web, such as through social media. [Early 2000s; *cyberspace* + *micronation*.]

cybernation (sai·br·nay·shn) *n*. — [dated] Historically common synonym for a cyber micronation. [Likely 1996, GeoCities; *cyberspace* + *micronation*.]

cyberstate (sai·br·stayt) *n*. — [dated] Historically common synonym for a cyber micronation. [c.1999–2003; compare *cybernation*; *cyberspace* + *state*.]

cryptarchy (krip·taar·kee) *n*. — [obsolete] Synonym for micronation. [From French *cryptarchie*; coined 1997 by Bruno Fuligni, *L'Etat C'est Moi: Histoire des monarchies privées, principautés de fantaisie et autres républiques pirates*; *crypto-* ("secret") + *-archie* (English *-archy* "form of government").]

---

derivatism (dur·ɪ·vuht·ɪ·zm) *n.* — [Lusophone sector; Hispanic sector] Secessionism. [First attested October 1998, *As Convenções Do Ilam* [*Conventions of the LAIM*]; named for a self-proclaimed sovereign state that 'derives' from a macronation (as opposed to a micronation not formally declaring independence).]

derivatist (dur·ɪ·vuht·ist) — [Lusophone sector; Hispanic sector] 1. *adj*. Of, supporting, relating to, or advocating for derivatism. 2. *n*. One who supports, or advocates for, derivatism. [First attested October 1998, *As Convenções Do Ilam* [*Conventions of the LAIM*]; *derivatism* + *-ist*.]

digital micronation—see cyber micronation.

diplomania (duh·plow·may·nee·uh) *n*. — [obsolete] The state of being diplomantic. [Coined 2000 by P. R. Rasmussen and A. C. Caum; *diplomacy* + *-mania*.]

diplomantic (duh·plow·man·tik) *n*. — [obsolete] A new micronation or micronationalist who is overly-eager to seek out diplomatic relations with other micronations in a manner considered indicative of a preference for quantity over quality. [Coined 2000 by P. R. Rasmussen and A. C. Caum; *diplomania* + *-tic*.]

Discord micronationalism (di·skord·mai·krow·nay·shn·al·ɪ·zm) *n*. — Micronationalism as it applies to voice over IP and instant messaging social platform Discord, involving Discord nations; the Discord sector. [First attested 15 July 2021, MicroWiki; may predate this.]

Discord nation (di·skord·nay·shn) *n*. — A micronation which exists or operates—in part or entirely—on the instant messaging social media platform Discord. [c.2017, Discord.]

Discord sector (di·skord·sek·tr) *pn*. — A sector based around the voice over IP and instant messaging social platform Discord, categorised by its loose associations with the Reddit and MicroWiki sectors. [First attested c.September 2020; may predate this date.]

dormancy (dor·muhn·see) *n*. — The state or quality of being dormant. [First applied to micronations in the 1980s; *dormant* + *-cy*.]

dormant (dor·muhnt) *adj*. — The state in which a micronation or intermicronational organisation has absolutely no activity; stronger than inactive. [First applied to micronations in the 1980s.]

DoveArchives sector (dove·aar·kives·sek·tr) *pn*. — [neologism] The sector of micronationalists who use the DoveArchives wiki or associated Discord server. [Coined 29 April 2023 by Ethan S., DoveArchives.]

E (ee) *abr*. — [obsolete] A micronational classification of the erstwhile International Micropatrological Society for micronations deemed by the society as "extinct", either by being defunct, dormant or inactive. [First attested 28 March 1976, *The New York Times*; though the IMS was founded in 1973.]

Early Modern Era to *extraterrestrial micronation*

Early Modern Era (ur·lee·mo·drn·err·uh) *pn*. — [neologism] An era of micronationalism by micropatriologist Zabëlle Skye that occurred between 1944 and 1963, categorised by the foundation of several self-proclaimed political entities that resemble present-day micronations. Followed by the Seasteading Era (1964–1972). [Coined 23 May 2023 by Zabëlle Skye.]

edit war (eh·duht·wor) *n*. — [MicroWiki sector] A dispute over the content of a page on MicroWiki between opposing editors continually making edits (changes) without discussion. [Late 2000s, MicroWiki; from Wikipedia.]

edit warring (eh·duht·wor·uhng) *vb*. — [MicroWiki sector] To engage or participate in an edit war. [Present particle; *edit war* + *-ing*.]

edit warred (eh·duht·word) *vb*. — [MicroWiki sector] Past tense of edit war. [Simple past tense and past particle; *edit war* + *-ed*.]

egonation (ee·gow·nay·shn) *n*. — [dated; derogatory] A micronation with only one citizen or one active participant; a one man nation. [Before 1997; *ego* (Latin "the self") + *micronation*.]

egostan (ee·gow·stan) *n*. — [sometimes derogatory] A micronation with only one citizen or one active participant; a one man nation. [c.Mid-2010s, MicroWikia; *ego* (Latin "the self") + *-stan* (from Persian *-estān* ستان "land of".)

Emergent Era (uh·mur·jnt·eer·uh) *pn*. — [neologism] An era of micronationalism by micropatriologist Zabëlle Skye that occurred between 1980 and 1994, categorised by the emergence of independent mini-nations in Japan and satirical, protest and artistic micronations in mostly Europe. Follows the Academic Era (1973–1979) and is followed by the Internet Era (1995–2009). [Coined 23 May 2023 by Emiel Hardy, MicroWiki@Discord.]

ephemeral state (uh·feh·mr·uhl·stayt) *n*. — [obsolete] Synonym for micronation; most prominent in the 1980s and 1990s. [1933, from the Ephemeral States file maintained by the Office of the Geographer of the United States State Department; possibly from *ephemeral* meaning "lasting for a very short period" due to a large quantity of micronations becoming inactive within a short period of time.]

extra-micronational (ek·struh·mai·krow·nay·shn·al) *adj*. — [rare] Macronational. [First attested 10 March 2006, MicroPédia; may predate this date; *extra-* (from Latin *extra* "outside or beyond") + *micronational*.]

extraterrestrial micronation (ek·struh·tr·eh·stree·uhl·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n*. — A micronation that claims extraterrestrial objects as its territory, such as portions of space, planets, or satellites. [1990s, possibly GeoCities.]

F to *hahu*

F (ef) *abr*. — [obsolete] A micronational classification of the erstwhile International Micropatrological Society for micronations deemed by the society as "fictional"; its precise criteria nor distinction from B "bogus" is unknown. [First attested 28 March 1976, *The New York Times*; though the IMS was founded in 1973.]

Facebook sector (fays·buk·sek·tr) *pn*. — [neologism] A sector based around the online social media platform Facebook. [Coined c.2020 by Zabëlle Skye, Discord.]

fantasy micronation (fan·tuh·see·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n*. — 1. A territorial micronation that incorporates or combines fictionalised or otherwise exaggerated elements with real life. 2. [dated] Geofiction. 3. [derogatory] A micronation which exists or functions largely on the Internet; a cyber micronation. 4. [non-idiomatically] A micronation that does not exist. [1. Probably 1990s, GeoCities; 2. first attested 2 November 1999, LoSS mailing list; 3. first attested before 15 April 2004; likely predates this date; 4. 2000s.]

Fifth World (fifth·wurld) *pn*. — [dated] Collectively, micronations which are regarded as stable, seasoned and serious with a community and an organic culture. [Coined by 13 July 2002 by Cesidio Tallini; an extension of the three-world model, recognising the fourth world as consisting of unrecognised macronational states and autonomous territories.]

fort family (fort·fa·muh·lee) *n*. — [neologism] Collectively, micronations which are located on human-made sea forts. [Coined 11 June 2023 by Elizabeth Snowie Langley, Discord.]

fragmentation theory (frag·muhn·tay·shn·thee·ur·ee) *n*. — A theory that aims to explain the causes of inactivity within a micronation. [c.2004–15 October 2006; probably coined by Bruno Cava, MicroPédia; from Portuguese *teoria da fragmentação*.]

geofiction (jee·oh·fik·shn) *n*. — [known outside of micronationalism as *worldbuilding*] The conception, description and creation of a fictional country or a fictional world, sometimes associated with a fictional universe. Since 2009–10, geofiction as a form of micronationalism has been completely rejected by micronationalists and micropatriologists. [Before 30 November 1996, possibly from the Dutch Geofiction League; *geo-* ("geographical") + *fiction*.]

geofictional (jee·oh·fik·shn·al) *adj*. — Containing elements of geofiction. [Before 30 November 1996, possibly from the Dutch Geofiction League; *geofiction* + *-al*.]

geofictionist (jee·oh·fik·shn·ist) — [rare] 1. *adj*. Of, supporting, or relating to, geofiction. 2. *n*. One who participates in geofiction. [c.late 1990s; *geofiction* + *-ist*.]

Google+ sector (goo·gl·pluhs·sek·tr) *pn*. — A former sector based around the erstwhile social network Google+, categorised by its association with the YouTube sector. [Coined 9 November 2020 by Anthony I of Saspearian, MicroWiki.]

hahu (ha·hoo) *interj*. — [MicroWiki sector] Expression of agreement or approval to what has been said. [Before 6 June 2016, Mercian Parliament House; from *hear, hear*.]

hard secessionism (haard·suh·seh·shn·ɪ·zm) *n*. — [neologism] A form of secessionism in which micronations go to great lengths to present themselves as fully independent and sovereign states, often causing conflict with macronational authorities over issues such as taxation and planning permission. [Conceptualised 15 August 2019 by Jonathan I of Austenasia, MicroWiki; from adjective *hard* ("extreme") + *secessionism*.)

hard secessionist (haard·suh·seh·shn·ist) — 1. *adj*. Of, supporting, relating to, or advocating for hard secessionism. 2. *n*. One who supports, or advocates for, hard secessionism. [Conceptualised 15 August 2019 by Jonathan I of Austenasia, MicroWiki; *hard secessionism* + *-ist*.]

hardline secessionism (haard·line·suh·seh·shn·ɪ·zm) *n*. — [Blackwood's classical micropatriology; neologism] The tenet of generally ignoring the intermicronational community and treating micronations as serious secessionist movements with every intention of achieving macronational recognition. [Conceptualised 12 July 2020 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood, MicroWiki.]

hardline secessionist (haard·line·suh·seh·shn·ist) [Blackwood's classical micropatriology; neologism] — 1. *adj*. Of, supporting, relating to, or advocating for hardline secessionism. 2. *n*. One who supports, or advocates for, hardline secessionism. [Coined 12 July 2020 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood, MicroWiki; *hardline secessionism* + *-ist*.]

hardline simulationism (haard·line·sim·yuh·lay·shn·ɪ·zm) *n*. — [Blackwood's classical micropatriology; neologism] The tenet that micronations should not formally declare independence, and rather serve as personal entertainment. [Conceptualised 12 July 2020 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood, MicroWiki.]

hardline simulationist (haard·line·sim·yuh·lay·shn·ist) [Blackwood's classical micropatriology; neologism] — 1. *adj*. Of, supporting, relating to, or advocating for hardline simulationism. 2. *n*. One who supports, or advocates for, hardline simulationism. [Coined 12 July 2020 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood, MicroWiki; *hardline simulationism* + *-ist*.]

historical micronation (huh·staw·ruh·kl·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n*. — 1. A micronation that functions as a simulation of an historical sovereign state, often mimicking its form of government, laws, beliefs or culture. 2. A defunct micronation. [1. Origin obscure; 2. first attested 15 September 2007, Wikipedia; may predate this date.]

imaginary country (uh·ma·juh·neh·ree·kuhn·tree) *n*. — [dated; derogatory] Historically common synonym for a micronation, now regarded as derogatory. [First attested before 1 September 1996, *The Micronations Page*.]

IML (ai·em·el) — 1. *adv*. [dated] Referring to one's role in micronationalism, as opposed to real life; macronationalism. 2. *adj*. [dated] Happening or existing within micronationalism. [c.1998; initialism of *in micronational life*.]

IMO (ai·em·oh; ai·mow) *abr.* — Acronym for intermicronational organisation. [From *IGO* for *intergovernmental organisation*.]

in micronational life—see IML.

inactive (in·ak·tuhv) *adj.* — The state in which a micronation or intermicronational organisation is not presently performing actions. [Applied to micronations in 1979 by Erwin S. Strauss, *How to Start Your Own Country*.]

inactivity (in·ak·tuhv·uh·tee) *n.* — The state or quality of being inactive. [Applied to micronations in 1979 by Erwin S. Strauss, *How to Start Your Own Country*; *inactive* + *-ity*.]

independent mini-nation (in·duh·pen·dnt·mi·nee·nay·shn) *n.* — A simulationist micronational entity—often a town declaring sovereignty for means of regional development—founded in Japan. [First attested 1980 in 日録*20*世紀 (*20th Century Journal*) [page 36]; may predate this; from Japanese *mini dokuritsu koku* ミニ独立国.]

indigenous nation (uhn·di·juh·nuhs·nay·shn) *n.* — [neologism] A secessionist micronation established by indigenous peoples claiming pre-existing sovereignty over their macronation, often not adhering to macronational privilege. [Coined 11 August 2022 by Danny Racovolis, MicroWiki.]

Indonesian micronations shock (in·duh·nee·zhn·mai·krow·nay·shns·shok) *pn.* — A sudden media frenzy for micronations and micronational entities that occurred in Indonesia in January 2020, resulting in the persecution of the founders of two micronational entities. [Probably related to Indonesian *geger negara mikro* "micronation commotion"; first attested 21 January 2020 by Nabil Ihsan, MicroWiki.]

Instagram sector (in·stuh·gram·sek·tr) *pn.* — A sector based around the photo and video sharing social networking service Instagram, generally categorised by its association with the Twitter sector. [First attested mid-May 2020, Discord.]

intermacronational (in·ter·mac·row·nay·shn·al) *adj.* — [uncommon] Of or having to do with more than one macronation. [First attested 22 May 2001, LoSS Mailing List; *inter-* + *macronational*.]

intermicronational (in·ter·mai·krow·nay·shn·al) *adj.* — Of or having to do with more than one micronation. [First attested 14 October 1996, Usenet; *inter-* + *micronational*.]

intermicronational community (in·ter·mai·krow·nay·shn·al·kuh·myoo·nuh·tee) *n.* — The community of micronations and intermicronational organisations around the world. [First attested 13 May 1999, Usenet; likely predates this date.]

intermicronational economics (in·ter·mai·krow·nay·shn·al·eh·kuh·naa·muhks) *n.* — The branch of micronational economics concerned with giving the intermicronational community a centralised economy. [First attested 27 August 2016 by Liam Sinclair, writing for *The Coprieta Standard*.]

intermicronational law (in·ter·mai·krow·nay·shn·al·law) *n*. — A hypothetical set of standards, norms and rules within the intermicronational community. [First attested 13 May 1999, Usenet; from *international law*.]

intermicronational organisation (in·ter·mai·krow·nay·shn·al·or·guh·nai·zay·tion) *n*. — An organisation or union composed of micronations—referred to as member states. [Probably 1996–97, GeoCities; from *intergovernmental organisation*.]

intermicronational summit (in·ter·mai·krow·nay·shn·al·suh·muht) *n*. — Alternative name for a micronational summit. [First attested 2 July 2008, Wikinews.]

intermicronationally (in·ter·mai·krow·nay·shn·uh·lee) *adj*. — In an intermicronational manner. [Probably late 1990s; *intermicronational* + *-ly*.]

Internet Era (in·tr·net·eer·uh) *pn*. — [neologism] An era of micronationalism by micropatriologist Zabëlle Skye that occurred between 1995 and 2009, categorised by the emergence of micronational websites, slang, sectors and intermicronational organisations. Follows the Emergent Era (1980–1994) and is followed by the Present Era (since 2010). [Coined 23 May 2023 by Zabëlle Skye.]

Internet micronation—see cyber micronation.

Internet micronationalism (in·tr·net·mai·krow·nay·shn·al·ɪ·zm) *n*. — 1. Micronationalism as it applies to the Internet; the association with cyber micronations, micronational websites and the online presence and operations of micronations. 2. [In stricter terms] micronationalism as it applies to cyber micronations, especially ones adhering to simulationism. [First attested 3 June 1998, Usenet.]

island micronation (ai·luhnd·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n*. — 1. A micronation which's primary territory consists of one or more islands or parts of an island. 2. [rare; dated] A seasteading micronation. [2010s.]

Japanese Micronations Boom (juh·pan·eez·mai·krow·nay·shns·boom) *pn*. — A micronations boom of independent mini-nations—micronational entities or proto-micronations—that occurred in Japan predominantly between 1981 and 1991. [Coined 8 April 2013 by Shii (Ashibaka), Wikipedia.]

LAOP (laa·op) *abr*. — [neologism] A micronation that claims physical territory, and otherwise has a physical presence, but largely operates online. [Coined 25 May 2023 by Štefan Marius Snagoveanu, MicroWiki@Discord; initialism of "live action online play"; derived from "live action role play" (LARP).]

light secessionism (lite·suh·seh·shn·ɪ·zm) *n*. — [neologism] A form of secessionism in which micronations officially claim sovereignty, but openly acknowledge their status as micronations by not actively seeking independence, adhering to macronational privilege, or by including jocular or satirical elements. [Conceptualised 15 August 2019 by Jonathan I of Austenasia.]

light secessionist (lite·suh·seh·shn·ist) 1. *adj*. Of, supporting, relating to, or advocating for light secessionism. 2. *n*. One who supports, or advocates for, light secessionism. [Conceptualised 15 August 2019 by Jonathan I of Austenasia; *light secessionism* + *-ist*.]

linguistic sector (luhng·gwi·stuhk·sek·tr) *n*. — [rare] A sector as defined by its language. [Coined 15 September 2006 by Pedro Aguiar, Wikimicropídia; from Portuguese *setor lingüístico*.]

live action online play—see LAOP.

Lovely Sector (luhv·lee·sek·tr) *pn*. — [dated; sometimes derogatory] The influx of micronationalists that joined the intermicronational community during and immediately after the airing of the BBC six-part comedy documentary *How to Start Your Own Country* between August and September 2005. [Late 2005, Micras; *Lovely* (the micronation featured in the series) + *sector*.]

M (em) *abr*. — [rare] Micronation. [c.1990s.]

macro (mak·row) *n*. — 1. [informal] Clipping of macronation. 2. Of, denoting, or pertaining to an aspect of macronationalism; macronational. [1. Probably 1997; 2. probably 1997–98; clipping of *macronation*.]

macro- (mak·row) *pref*. — Of, denoting, or pertaining to an aspect of macronationalism. [Probably 1997; clipping of *macronation*.]

macronation (mac·row·nay·shn) *n*. — 1. An internationally-recognised sovereign state. 2. Any country, as opposed to a micronation. [First attested 9 September 1997, Usenet; *macro-* + *nation*; prefix is an antonym of *micro-* as in *micronation*.]

macronational (mac·row·nay·shn·al) *adj*. — 1. Of, denoting, or pertaining to a macronation; macronationalist. 2. Of, denoting, or pertaining to an aspect of macronationalism. [First attested 9 September 1997, Usenet; *macronation* + *-al*.]

macronational entity (mac·row·nay·shn·al·en·tuh·tee) *n*. — Any non-micronational polity, state, locality, governing body—government or intergovernmental organisation—or other such entity. [c.2010s; *macronational* + *political entity*.]

macronational micropatriology (mac·row·nay·shn·al·mai·krow·pat·ri·uh·luh·jee) *n*. — [protologism] The study of micronations and micronationalism (micropatriology) by non-micronationalists. [Conceptualised 25 March 2023 by Zabëlle Skye.]

macronational privilege (mac·row·nay·shn·al·pri·vuh·luhj) *n*. — A policy in which a micronation adopts or follows the laws of its parent macronation in order to avoid legal repercussions. [January 2020, MicroWiki; legal definition from Adammia.]

macronationalism (mac·row·nay·shn·al·ɪ·zm) *n*. — The association with macronations or macronational culture as a whole. [Probably late 1999–2000; *macronational* + *-ism*.]

macronationalist (mac·row·nay·shn·al·ist) — 1. *adj.* Of, denoting, or pertaining to a macronation; macronational. 2. *n.* [rare] A person involved in macronationalism. [1. Probably 1997–98, GeoCities; 2. origin obscure; *macronational* + *-ist*.]

macronationality (mac·row·nay·shn·al·uh·tee) *n.* — The quality of being macronational. [First attested 11 November 1998, Usenet; *macronation* + *-ality*.]

macronationally (mac·row·nay·shn·uh·lee) *adv.* — In a macronational manner. [First attested 16 May 1999, Usenet; *macronational* + *-ly*.]

Marie Byrd Land (muh·ree·burd·land) *pn*. — A *terra nullius* (unclaimed) region of southeast Antarctica, 1,610,000 km² (620,000 sq mi) in size; subsequently claimed by several micronations. [Named 1929 by Antarctic explorer Richard E. Byrd after his wife Marie Bryd.]

Maryland micronations boom (meh·ruh·luhnd·mai·krow·nay·shns·boom) *pn*. — A micronations boom that occurred at Chopticon High School, Maryland in the United States between before 11 April and late May 2005 that resulted in the foundation of MicroWiki. [Conceptualised by at least 18 August 2006 by Fabian Schneider, MicroWiki.]

media sector (mee·dee·uh·sek·tr) *n*. — [protologism] A sector based around a social media. [Coined 20 May 2023 by Zabëlle Skye.]

medium secessionism (mee·dee·uhm·suh·seh·shn·ɪ·zm) *n*. — [neologism] A form of secessionism in which micronations publicly present themselves as sovereign states, but adhere to macronational privilege and hold private views that becoming internationally recognised as independent is implausible or regrettably futile. [Conceptualised 15 August 2019 by Jonathan I of Austenasia, MicroWiki.]

medium secessionist (mee·dee·uhm·suh·seh·shn·ist) — 1. *adj*. Of, supporting, relating to, or advocating for medium secessionism. 2. *n*. One who supports, or advocates for, medium secessionism. [Conceptualised 15 August 2019 by Jonathan I of Austenasia, MicroWiki; *medium secessionism* + *-ist*.]

micro (mai·krow) *n.* — 1. [informal] Clipping of micronation. 2. Of, denoting, or pertaining to an aspect of micronationalism; micronational. [1. Possibly 1990s. 2. probably 1970s; clipping of *micronation*.]

micro org (mai·krow·org) *n*. — [informal] Shortening of micronational organisation. [2000s.]

micro UN (mai·krow·yoo·en) *n*. — An intermicronational organisation that is the micronational equivalent of, or resembles, the macronational United Nations. [First attested 26 September 2008 by Magdeburger Joe, Blogspot.]

micro- (mai·krow) *pref.* — Of, denoting, or pertaining to an aspect of micronationalism. [1976; clipping of *micronation*.]

Micro-chan to *micronation*

Micro-chan (mai·krow·chan) *n.* — Short form of Micronation-chan. [Coined 1 May 2020 by Amelia I of Lytera, Discord; *micro-* + *-chan* (from Japanese *-chan* ちゃん "familiar or childish title affixed to people's names")].

Micro-Hetalia (mai·krow·eh·ta·lee·uh) *n.* — [rare] Artwork of micronations personified as humanoid characters, especially characters from the webcomic or its anime adaptation *Hetalia: Axis Powers*; a Micro-chan or microhuman. [First attested 8 July 2015, Micro-Hetalia Group on Deviant Art; *micro-* + *Hetalia: Axis Powers*.]

micro-org (mai·krow·org) *n.* — [rare; informal; non-standard] Alternative spelling of micro org. [First attested 12 May 2020, MicroWiki.]

Micro-tan (mai·krow·tan) *pn.* — [MicroWiki sector] The personification of MicroWiki as a Micro-chan; a fair-skinned woman with white hair and two blue magnifying glasses (from MicroWiki's logo) on either side of her head. [Conceptualised 5 October 2022 by Aidan McGrath, MicroWiki; *MicroWiki* + *-tan* (alternative form of Japanese *-chan* ちゃん "familiar or childish title affixed to people's names"); from *Wikipe-tan* on Wikipedia.]

Microballs (mai·krow·baals) *n.* — [chiefly MicroWiki sector] Micronational Polandballs: user-created digital comics and artwork wherein micronations are represented by spherical stereotypically-personified blobs that interact in often broken English, satirising micronational culture, events and intermicronational relations. [Coined 30 August 2010, Skype; *Micro-* + *Polandball*.]

MicroCon (mai·krow·kon) *pn.* — A biennial micronational summit held in odd-numbered years—predominantly in North America—since 2015. [Coined September 2014 by Adrianne Baugh; combination of *micronational convention*.]

microcountry (mai·kro·kuhn·tree) *n.* — [non-standard; uncommon] Micronation. [First attested 30 January 1997, Usenet.]

microhuman (mai·krow·hyoo·muhn) *n.* — [neologism] Artwork of micronations personified and portrayed as possessing spherical heads—often the micronation's flag—on a human body. [First attested 27 January 2023 by Grant Taylor, MicroWiki; may predate this; *micro-* + *countryhuman*.]

micromacronation (mai·krow·mac·row·nay·shn) *n.* — [neologism; dated] A micronation that is named after an already existing macronational entity; an eponym. [Coined 7 March 2006 by Pedro Aguiar; *micro-* + *macronation*, from Portuguese *micromacronação*.]

micronation (mai·krow·nay·shn) *n.* — A self-proclaimed sovereign state (with varying levels of seriousness) without international recognition nor a basis in international law for its existence—not truly autonomous and often small enough in size to not be challenged by its parent macronation. [Coined 21 January 1973 by Philip J. Hilts, *The Washington Post* as "a score of countries … which are only partially real"; *micro-* (small) + *nation* (synonym for country); literally "small country".]

---

micronation nullius (mai·krow·nay·shn·nuhl·ɪ·uhs) *n*. — [protologism] Territory that is not claimed by a micronation. [Coined 18 October 2022 by Zabëlle Skye; taken from Latin *terra nullius* ("nobody's land"); literally "nobody's micronation".]

Micronation-chan (mai·krow·nay·shn·chan) *n*. — Artwork of micronations personified as moe anthropomorphism (anime-like) characters. [Coined 1 May 2020 by Amelia I of Lytera, Discord; *micronation* + *-chan* (Japanese *-chan* ちゃん "familiar or childish title affixed to people's names")].

micronation-less (mai·krow·nay·shn·lehs) *adj*. — [rare; neologism] Without a micronation; not belonging to any micronation. [First attested 16 May 2023 by CryptoAnonTruth, Reddit—r/micronations; likely predates this; *micronation* + *-less*.]

micronation-like (mai·krow·nay·shn·like) *n*. — Similar to that of a micronation. [*micronation* + *-like*.]

micronation-like entity (mai·krow·nay·shn·like·en·tuh·tee) *n*. — [rare] Synonym for micronational entity; a polity (political entity) that is similar to, but ultimately considered distinct from, a micronation. [c.2010s; *micronation-like* + *political entity*.]

micronational (mai·krow·nay·shn·al) *adj*. — 1. Of, denoting, or pertaining to a micronation or aspect of micronationalism. 2. [uncommon] Of, or having to do with more than one micronation; intermicronational. [1980s: *micronation* + *al*.]

micronational archaeology (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·aar·kee·aa·luh·jee) *n*. — The online study of the history of micronations by analysis of what mentions remains of them on the Internet. [Coined 24 July 2006 by Rodrigo Rocha; from Portuguese *arqueologia micronacional*.]

micronational boom (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·boom) *n*. — Alternative name for a micronations boom; a sudden increase in the number of micronations and micronational activity in a particular area during a particular period. [c.1990s.]

micronational community (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·kuh·myoo·nuh·tee) *n*. — 1. A community of micronations, micronationalists and intermicronational organisations; a sector. 2. The intermicronational community. [First attested 19 August 1997, Usenet; likely predates this date.]

micronational economics (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·eh·kuh·naa·muhks) *n*. — Economics as it applies to an individual micronation—the creation or adoption of a currency, banking system, stock exchange, taxation or other economic activity on a micronational scale. [First attested 11 May 2002 by Scott Siskind, *The Wealth of Micronations*; likely predates this.]

micronational entity (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·en·tuh·tee) *n*. — A polity (political entity) that is similar to, but ultimately considered distinct from, a micronation. [First attested 6 March 2003, Usenet; *micronational* + *political entity*.]

micronational leader (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·lee·duh) *n*. — The head of state or head of government of a micronation. [2000s; compare macronational *world leader*.]

micronational man of mystery—see MMM.

micronational organisation (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·or·guh·nai·zay·tion) *n*. — 1. An intermicronational organisation. 2. A micronational legal entity with an explicit purpose and written rules; in other words, an organisation related to micronationalism. [Probably 1996–97, GeoCities; but first attested 21 June 1999, Usenet.]

micronational sphere (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·sfeer) *n*. — The intermicronational community. [First attested 1 September 2012, *The St.Charlian Observer*; may predate this.]

micronational summit (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·suh·muht) *n*. — 1. A physical, diplomatic meeting (summit) between three or more micronationalists. 2. [uncommon] A diplomatic meeting between two micronationalists or a state visit. [First attested 15 November 2012, MicroWiki; may predate this; compare *micronations summit*.]

micronational superpower (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·soo·pr·pau·or) *n*. — 1. A micronation that has reached a level of great status in a sector, such as dominating in certain micronational classifications, or in all aspects. 2. A hypothetical micronation that dominates, or holds a great influence over, the intermicronational community. [First attested 4 August 2009, MicrasWiki; likely predates this date; from *superpower* ("a sovereign state with dominant status in the world").]

micronational war (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·wor) *n*. 1. Armed conflict between micronations, always non-fatal and usually non-violent, with weapons often consisting of airsoft guns or Nerf weaponry. 2. A series of verbal insults or threats made between micronations or micronationalists during an argument or disagreement online. 3. [Discord sector; r/micronations] Warfare taking place online, such as through server nuking, spamming, doxxing and by disrupting critical online services; cyberwarfare. [First attested 25 October 1998, Usenet.]

micronational warfare (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·wor·fehr) *n*. — War (always non-fatal and usually online) between micronations. [Probably c.1999–2001.]

micronational world (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·wurld) *n*. — Synonym for the intermicronational community. [First attested 2 December 1996, Usenet.]

Micronational World War (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·wurld·wor) *pn*. — 1. A hypothetical world war between micronations. 2. A common name given to a large-scale intermicronational conflict. [First attested 25 September 2013, Twitter; may predate this date. From *World War*.]

micronationalism (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·ɪ·zm) *n*. — The association with micronations, the micronational community, or micronational culture as a whole. [1970s; *micronational* + *-ism*.]

micronationalist (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·ist) — 1. *n*. One who runs, or otherwise participates in, a micronation. 2. *n*. [uncommon] A person involved in micronationalism, but not with a micronation directly. 3. *adj*. [obsolete] Of, denoting, or pertaining to an aspect of micronationalism; micronational. [1980s; *micronational* + *-ist*.]

micronationalist Twitter (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·ist·twi·tr) *pn*. — [neologism] The sector of micronationalists who use the social media platform Twitter to make posts surrounding intermicronational diplomacy, events, issues and other ongoings of interest to the micronational community. [Coined 11 May 2022 by Devin Purcell, MicroWiki.]

micronationalistic (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·ist·ik) *adj.* — [non-standard] Of, denoting, or pertaining to an aspect of micronationalism; micronational. [First attested 31 December 2007 by Ed Costello, alternativehistory.com [forum]; *micronationalist* + *-ic*.]

micronationality (mai·krow·nay·shn·al·uh·tee) *n*. — [uncommon] The quality of being micronational; micronationalism. [First attested 25 September 1997, Usenet; *micronation* + *-ality*.]

micronationally (mai·krow·nay·shn·uh·lee) *adv*. — In a micronational manner. [Probably 1996–97, GeoCities; *micronational* + *-ly*.]

micronationhood (mai·krow·nay·shn·hood) *n*. — 1. [uncommon] The quality of being a micronation. 2. [rare] Micronations, considered as a group. [First attested 8 March 1997, Usenet; *micronation* + *-hood*.]

micronationry (mai·krow·nay·shn·ree) *n*. — 1. [rare; dated non-standard] The quality of being micronational; micronationalism. 2. [obsolete; non-standard] Micropatriology. [*micronation* + *-ry*; 1. First attested 28 December 2004, Usenet; 2. c.1998–99.]

micronations boom (mai·krow·nay·shns·boom) *n*. — A sudden increase in the number of micronations and micronational activity in a particular area during a particular period. [First attested 8 April 2013, Wikipedia; may predate this date.]

micronations summit (mai·krow·nay·shns·suh·muht) *n*. — [uncommon] Synonym for micronational summit. [Coined 26 August 2004, *Eco-World*.]

micronationtok (mai·krow·nay·shn·tohk) *n*. — [neologism] The sector of micronationalists who use the short-form video hosting service TikTok to post videos regarding micronationalism. [Coined 8 June 2022 by user communistnoobstonia, TikTok; *micronation* + *-tok* (from *TikTok*).]

micropatria (mai·krow·pat·ree·ah) *n*. — [obsolete; non-standard] Synonym for micronation. [First attested June 2012, *Mimicking state diplomacy: The legitimizing strategies of unofficial diplomacies*; probably a misinterpretation of *micropatriology*; *micro-* + *patria* (Latin "country" or literally "fatherland"); literally "microcountry".]

micropatriological (mai·krow·pat·ri·oh·loj·ɪ·kl) *adj.* — Of, denoting, or pertaining to micropatriology. [Probably 1998; from *micropatrological*, coined 1973 by the International Micropatrological Society, likely Frederick W. Lehmann IV.]

micropatriologist (mai·krow·pat·ri·uh·loj·ist) *n.* — One who practices micropatriology. [First attested October 1998, *As Convenções Do Ilam* [*Conventions of the LAIM*]; from *micropatrologist*, possibly 1970s, International Micropatrological Society.]

micropatriology (mai·krow·pat·ri·uh·luh·jee) *n.* — The study of micronationalism; micronations, their relationship with macronations, claims to sovereignty (statehood), secessionism, and the intermicronational community. [First attested October 1998, *As Convenções Do Ilam* [*Conventions of the LAIM*]; from *micropatrology*, coined 1973 by the International Micropatrological Society, likely Frederick W. Lehmann IV.]

micropatrological (mai·krow·pat·ruh·loj·ɪ·kl) *adj.* — [uncommon] Former spelling of *micropatriological*, still seldom in use. [Coined 1973 by the International Micropatrological Society, likely Frederick W. Lehmann IV; *micropatrology* + *-ical*.]

micropatrologist (mai·krow·pat·ruh·loj·ist) *n.* — [uncommon] Former spelling of *micropatriologist*, still in seldom use. [Likely 1970s, probably International Micropatrological Society; *micropatrology* + *-ist*.]

micropatrology (mai·krow·pat·ruh·luh·jee) *n.* — [uncommon] Former name for *micropatriology*, still seldom in use. [Coined 1973 by the International Micropatrological Society, probably Frederick W. Lehmann IV; *micro-* + *patria* (Latin "country" or literally "fatherland") + *-ology* ("common variant of *-logy*"); literally "study of small countries."]

MicroPédia (mai·krow·pehd·ee·uh) *pn.* — A generic name for a Portuguese-language micronational encyclopaedia or wiki. [First incarnation founded 2003, coined by either Rafael Filgueira or Bruno Cava; *micro-* + *enciclopédia* (Portuguese "encyclopaedia").]

microphobe (mai·krow·phohb) *n.* — [rare] One who practices, or engages in, microphobia. [2020, MicroWikiDictionary; *micro-* + *-phobe*.]

microphobia (mai·krow·phohb·ia) *n.* — [rare] Hatred for, dislike of—or prejudice against—micronations or micronationalism; antimicronationalism. [2020, MicroWikiDictionary; *micro-* + *-phobia*.]

microphobic (mai·krow·phohb·ik) *adj.* — [rare] Relating to, or characteristic of, microphobia or microphobes; an antimicronationalist. [2020, MicroWikiDictionary; *micro-* + *-phobic*.]

MicroProject (mai·krow·pruh·jekt) *n.* — [MicroWiki sector] An organisation (group) of editors on MicroWiki devoted to the management and editing of pages related to a specific subject of information on the wiki. [From *MicroProject Copy Edit*, MicroWiki; coined 17 January 2010 by Gordon Freeman [Philip Fish]; from Wikipedia; *MicroWiki* + *WikiProject*.]

microwar (mai·krow·wor) *n.* — [rare; informal; dismissive] Micronational warfare. [First attested 2011–13, MicroWiki; may predate this date.]

MicroWiki to *microworld*

MicroWiki (mai·krow·wi·kee) — 1. *pn.* An online encyclopaedia and wiki founded on 27 May 2005, dedicated to documenting all aspects of micronationalism. 2. *pn.* [metonymically] The MicroWiki sector. 3. *n.* A version of MicroWiki in a particular language, especially in the plural. 4. *pn*. [dated] A generic name for a micronational wiki. 5. *n*. [uncommon] A page on MicroWiki. 6. [obsolete] MicroWikia. [1–3, 5. Coined 27 May 2005 by Fabian Schneider, MicroWiki; 4. first incarnation founded before 2 August 2004, *microwiki.tk*; *micro-* + *wiki;* 6. Conceptualised 31 March 2012.]

MicroWiki blue (mai·krow·wi·kee·bloo) — [chiefly MicroWiki sector] 1. *n*. A dark, grey shade of blue that is used as the official colour of MicroWiki in the wiki's branding; hex code: #1D3C72. 2. *adj*. [rare] Of a MicroWiki blue colour. [Coined 8 June 2023 by Matthew Laptev, MicroWiki; but created 21 May 2022 by Andrew.]

MicroWiki community (mai·krow·wi·kee·kuh·myoo·nuh·tee) *pn.* — MicroWiki sector. [First attested 10 April 2009, MicroWiki; likely predates this date.]

MicroWiki sector (mai·krow·wi·kee·sek·tr) *pn*. — A sector of micronations and micronationalists who are based around MicroWiki or one of its venues, including the former MicroWiki forums, current MicroWiki@Discord and other language-editions of the wiki. [First attested 6 September 2011, *Tiana Today*; likely predates this date.]

MicroWiki sphere (mai·krow·wi·kee·sfeer) *pn*. — [obsolete; chiefly MicroWiki sector] Historical name for the MicroWiki sector. [First attested 7 May 2010, *The Micronational Dictionary* [OAM]; certainly predates this date.]

MicroWikia (mai·krow·wi·kee·uh) *pn*. — 1. The name used by the MicroWiki sector for a rival wiki claiming to be the "true MicroWiki" that existed on wiki hosting service Wikia (now Fandom) between 14 April 2012 and 31 October 2018; now called MicroNations Fandom. 2. [obsolete] Alternative name for MicroWiki prior to its migration from Wikia. [1. c.14 April 2012; 2. first attested 12 April 2009, MicroWiki.]

MicroWikian (mai·krow·wi·kee·uhn) — 1. *n*. A micronationalist who contributes to MicroWiki—especially a regular editor. 2. *n.* A micronationalist from, or involved in, the MicroWiki sector. 3. *n*. [uncommon; chiefly MicroWiki sector] A user of one of MicroWiki's sister projects or venues, such as MicroWiki@Discord. 4. *adj*. [rare] Of, denoting or relating to, MicroWiki. [2006, MicroWiki: *MicroWiki* + *-ian*.]

MicroWikiholic (mai·krow·wi·kee·ho·luhk) *n*. — [often humorous; MicroWiki sector] One who devotes a vast amount of time to editing or spending time on MicroWiki, or one of its associated projects. [Coined 22 June 2019 by Zabëlle Skye, MicroWiki.]

microworld (mai·krow·wurld) *n*. — 1. [informal; dated] The intermicronational community. 2. [informal; dated] Micronational community. 3. [obsolete] Historically a synonym for Micras and the Micras sector—a geofiction community and wiki. [1–2. First attested 21 June 1999, Usenet; may predate this date; 3. 2000s; *micro-* + *world*.]

microworld war (mai·krow·wurld·wor) *pn*. — 1. [rare; non-standard] Synonym for Micronational World War. 2. [obsolete] A Micronational World War in the MicroWiki sector. [1. c.2011; 2. coined 6 April 2010 by Wilhelm of New Europe, MicroWiki.]

Middle Guard (mi·dl·gaard) *pn*. — [MicroWiki sector] The generation of the MicroWiki sector in-between the Old Guard and the New Guard. [c.2015, MicroWiki; *middle* + *Guard*, from *Old Guard*.]

MMM (em·em·em) *n*. — [obsolete] A micronationalist who posts to various micronational discussion boards under individual pseudonymous names or identities. [Coined early 2001 by P. R. Rasmussen; initialism of *micronational man of mystery*.]

MN (em·en) *abr.* — [uncommon] Abbreviation of micronation. [First attested 24 October 2004, MNwiki; possibly predates this date.]

mnation (em·nay·shn) *n*. — [rare; informal] Shortening of micronation. [First attested 20 December 2006, Ultimate Guitar Com; compare *mrnation*.]

model country (maa·dl·kuhn·tree) *n.* — Synonym for micronation. [Coined 1979 by Erwin S. Strauss, *How to Start Your Own Country* (page 109); likely referring to micronations as being models (replicas) of macronations.]

modelling (maa·duh·luhng) *n.* — [dated] The combination of geofiction or fictional history with micronationalism in the real world. [Coined 1997 by Pedro Aguiar.]

moderate secessionism (mo·duh·rayt·suh·seh·shn·ɪ·zm) *n*. — [Blackwood's classical micropatriology; neologism] The tenet of making genuine efforts to act like a sovereign nation-state whilst privately acknowledging the micronational nature of one's projects and participating in the intermicronational community. [Conceptualised 12 July 2020 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood, MicroWiki.]

moderate secessionist (mo·duh·rayt·suh·seh·shn·ist) [Blackwood's classical micropatriology; neologism] — 1. *adj*. Of, supporting, relating to, or advocating for moderate secessionism. 2. *n*. One who supports, or advocates for, moderate secessionism. [Coined 12 July 2020 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood, MicroWiki.]

moderate simulationism (mo·duh·rayt·sim·yuh·lay·shn·ɪ·zm) *n*. — [Blackwood's classical micropatriology; neologism] The tenet that micronations should declare independence (albeit with little desire for recognition as non-micronations), yet are nevertheless hobbyist projects or political simulations. [Conceptualised 12 July 2020 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood, MicroWiki.]

moderate simulationist (mo·duh·rayt·sim·yuh·lay·shn·ist) [Blackwood's classical micropatriology; neologism] — *adj*. Of, supporting, relating to, or advocating for moderate simulationism. 2. *n*. One who supports, or advocates for, moderate simulationism. [Coined 12 July 2020 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood, MicroWiki.]

modern micronationalism (mo·drn·mai·krow·nay·shn·al·ɪ·zm) *n*. — 1. Micronationalism in the modern sense. 2. Micronationalism since the late 1960s and early 1970s. 3. [dated] Historically, micronationalism since the rise of micronationalism on the Internet commencing in 1995; Internet micronationalism. 4. [chiefly MicroWiki sector; rare] Micronationalism since late 2008 and early 2009, marked by the rejection of geofiction and acceptance of classical micropatriology. [1. See the following etymologies: 2. first attested 20 March 2012 by Frank Jacobs, *The New York Times*; 3. first attested 16 May 1998, Usenet; 4. first attested 18 January 2021 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood, MicroWiki; may predate this.]

motive micropatriology (mow·tuhv·mai·krow·pat·ri·uh·luh·jee) *n.* — [neologism] A micropatriological theory or concept meant to supersede classical micropatriology by replacing the one-dimensional scale between simulationism and secessionism with a two-dimensional chart—based on the political compass—with weakly or strongly ludic or narrative (left to right axis); and hobby or achievement (top to bottom axis). [Conceptualised 3 March 2021 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood, *Introducing motive micropatriology*.]

mrnation (em·ar·nay·shn) *n*. — [rare; informal] Shortening of micronation. [c.2010s; compare *mnation*.]

MW (em·duh·buhl·u) *pn*. — 1. Abbreviation of MicroWiki. 2. [obsolete] Abbreviation of MicroWorld, an erstwhile micronational web portal and monthly magazine. [1. 2006; 2. Coined 10 January 1999 by Thomas Leys.]

MWW (em·dub·al·yoo·dub·al·yoo) *abr*. — Initialism of Micronational World War. [2010s.]

nanonation (na·now·nay·shn) *n*. — 1. A micronation which claims independence from another micronation, but is not recognised as such by its parent micronation. 2. A micronation landlocked within a micronation. [First attested 19 October 2016 by Max I of the Kingdom of Jupiter, MicroWiki forums; *nano-* (unit prefix below *micro-* meaning "one billionth") + *micronation*.]

nanonational (na·now·nay·shn·al) *adj*. — [neologism] Of, denoting, or pertaining to a nanonation or aspect of nanonationalism. [Coined 11 December 2022 by Eshaan I of Timonoucitiland, MicroWikiDictionary; *nanonation* + *-al*.]

nanonationalism (na·now·nay·shn·al·ɪ·zm) *n*. — [neologism] The association with nanonations or nanonational culture as a whole. [Coined 11 December 2022 by Eshaan I of Timonoucitiland, MicroWikiDictionary; *nanonational* + *-ism*.]

nation (nay·shn) *n*. — 1. Shortening of micronation. 2. Macronation. [1. Probably 1995–96; 2. synonym for *country*; from Middle English *nacioun*, in turn from Old French *nacion*, from Latin *nātiō*, from Proto-Italic **gnātjō*.]

network state **to** ***O***

network state (net·wrk·stayt) *n.* — [neologism] An online community of action, based around the concept of the metaverse, that crowdfunds territory around the world and eventually becomes large enough in territorial size to gain diplomatic recognition from a sovereign entity. [Coined 10 July 2022 by Balaji Srinivasan, *The Network State*.]

new country project (new·kuhn·tree·pruhj·ect) *n.* — Synonym for micronation; formerly considered more serious and formal, it is now used interchangeably. [First attested Summer 1997 by Marc Joffe, writing for *Formulations* (vol. IV, no. 4; page 1).]

New Guard (new·gaard) *pn.* — 1. [MicroWiki sector] The newer generation of the MicroWiki sector. 2. [MicroWiki sector; obsolete] Historically the generation of micronationalists who joined MicroWiki after ~July 2010. [April 2011, MicroWiki; *new + Old Guard*.]

new nation project (new·nay·shn·pruhj·ect) *n.* — Synonym for micronation, especially one that is secessionist but now used interchangeably. [First attested 10 July 2008, Wikinews; may predate this; probably from *new country project*.]

New Secessionism (new·suh·seh·shn·ɪ·zm) *n.* — [neologism] A theory or micropatriological position which holds that, whilst micronations will likely never be recognised as macronations and actively striving for such a goal is ultimately fruitless, micronations may be used as a framework to provide services or protection to a small group of individuals and help build a collective sense of identity. [Conceptualised c.15 January 2018 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood.]

New Secessionist (new·suh·seh·shn·ist) — 1. *adj.* Of, supporting, relating to, or advocating for New Secessionism. 2. *n.* One who supports, or advocates for, New Secessionism. [Coined 15 January 2018 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood.]

no man micronation (no·man·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n.* — [neologism] A micronation which no longer has any citizens, caused when all citizens depart without the micronation being formally disestablished. [Conceptualised 12 January 2023 by Mona Ghazvini, MicroWiki.]

non-micronationalist (non·mai·krow·nay·shn·al·ist) — 1. *adj.* Synonym for macronationalist. 2. *n.* A person not involved with micronationalism; a macronationalist. [First attested June 2005 in *Qator Itrìns* (vol. 2, no. 5; page 4); may predate this date; *non-* + *micronationalist*.]

non-territorial micronation (non·teh·ruh·taw·ree·uhl·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n.* — A micronation that claims no physical territory. [First attested 2 October 1999, Usenet; may predate this.]

O (oh) *abr.* — [obsolete] A micronational classification of the erstwhile International Micropatrological Society for micronations deemed by the society as "other"—unbefitting of their other classifications—particularly consisting of Seasteading micronations. [First attested 28 March 1976, *The New York Times*; though the IMS was founded in 1973.]

Old Guard (old·gaard) *pn.* — 1. [MicroWiki sector] The older generation of the MicroWiki sector. 2. [MicroWiki sector; obsolete] Historically the generation of micronationalists who joined MicroWiki before ~August 2010. [April 2011, MicroWiki; from *old guard* ("more conservative and unwilling to accept new ideas compared to one's peers").]

one man micronation (wuhn·man·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n.* — A micronation with only one citizen or one active participant. [First attested 8 March 1997 by Fabrice O'Driscoll, Usenet.]

one man nation (wuhn·man·nay·shn) *n.* — Shortening of one man micronation; a micronation with only one citizen or one active participant. [First attested 21 January 1997 by Pedro Aguiar, "*The Truth*" (e-mail).]

online micronation — see cyber micronation.

paper doll (pay·pr·dol) *n.* — [dated] An alternative (alt) pseudonymous online account, especially one used for abuse; a sockpuppet. [First attested 21 January 1997 by Pedro Aguiar, "*The Truth*" (e-mail); derived from the individual form of *paple*.]

paple (pay·puhl) *n.* — [obsolete] An alternative (alt) pseudonymous online account used for abuse, such as electoral fraud, inflating a micronation's population and espionage. [Early 1997; derived from *paple* (fictional characters drawn on strips of paper which were citizens of the Kingdom of Porto Claro) coined mid-1993 by Leandro Riente.]

paplism (pay·puhl·ɪ·zm) *n.* — [obsolete] The use of paple (alternative (alt) pseudonymous online accounts used for abuse). [Late January 1997; *paple* + *-ism*.]

parallel plane theory (peh·ruh·lel·playn·thee·ur·ee) *n.* — [neologism] A theory or micropatriological position which holds that micronations and macronations exist on separate, parallel planes whereby their duties and responsibilities do not intersect nor overlap. [Coined 18 August 2017 by Jordan Brizendine, *Resolution on Micronational Sovereignty*.]

parent macronation (peh·ruhnt·mac·row·nay·shn) *n.* — The macronation in which a particular micronation is located. [First attested 5 August 2016, r/micronations–Reddit; may predate this.]

Patroller (puh·trowl·uhr) *n.* — [MicroWiki sector] A former position and role on MicroWiki which granted users accredited permission to nominate articles for deletion and access to a moderation log wherein edits by newly-created accounts must first be approved. [Role created before 11 October 2010, MicroWiki; *patrol* + *-er*.]

phonia (fown·ee·uh) *n.* — [obsolete] Linguistic sector. [Before 2006; from Portuguese *fonia;* compare *-phony* ("nouns related to sound structure").]

piconation (pik·oh·nay·shn) *n*. — [neologism; sometimes humorous] 1. A nanonation which claims independence from another nanonation, but is not recognised as such by its parent micronation. 2. [neologism] A nanonation landlocked within a nanonation. [First attested 13 December 2020 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood, MicroWiki; *pico-* (unit prefix below *nano-* meaning "one trillionth") + *micronation*.]

play micronation — see toy micronation.

plush toy micronation (pluhsh·toy·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n*. — A micronation that grants citizenship to plush toys or claims that plush toys hold offices and make sentiment decisions in said micronation. [First attested 5 March 2022 by Nicolas Caiazzo, MicroWiki; likely predates this date.]

plushie micronation — see plush toy micronation.

PoliNation (paa·li·nay·shn; po·luh·nay·shn) *pn*. — A reoccurring micronational summit that commenced in Australia in 2010, the United Kingdom in 2012 and Italy in 2015; with an upcoming event in Australia in 2024. [Before 17 April 2010; from *pollination*; so called for "a process of bringing together many new nations, enabling fertilisation and reproduction".]

postclassical micropatriology (post·kla·si·kal·mai·krow·pat·ri·uh·luh·jee) *n*. — [neologism] A theory or micropatriological position that regards simulationism as equally as legitimate as secessionism, and holds that defining whether or not a micronation's culture is constructed or organic should an important distinguishing feature within micronationalism. [Conceptualised 4 March 2021 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood, MicroWiki.]

Present Era (preh·zent·eer·uh) *pn*. — [neologism] The present era of micronationalism in micropatriologist Zabëlle Skye's eras. Ongoing since 2010, it is categorised by the normalisation of micronational summits and the hegemony of social networking services and MicroWiki. Follows the Internet Era (1995–2009). [Coined 23 May 2023 by Zabëlle Skye.]

project nation (pruhj·ect·nay·shn) *n*. — Synonym for micronation, especially one that is secessionist; formerly regarded as more serious or formal, it is now used interchangeably. [2010s; origin obscure, but perhaps referring to a project to create or simulate a country, avoiding use of *micronation* to avoid supposed stigma.]

proto-micronation (pro·tow·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n*. — [neologism] A micronational entity (a polity that closely resembles a micronation, but is ultimately considered to be separate from such), especially the predecessor of a micronation. [First attested September 2013 by Russell McDougall, *Surveying the American Tropics: A Literary Geography from New York to Rio* (page 250); *proto-* ("first", "ancestor of") + *micronation*.]

---

proto-micronational (pro·tow·mai·krow·nay·shn·al) *adj*. — Resembling an aspect of micronationalism; of, denoting, or pertaining to a proto-micronation. [First attested between 19 April 2012 and 27 October 2013, MicroWiki.]

pseudo-micronation (syoo·doh·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n*. — [rare] A proto-micronation or micronational entity; a polity that closely resembles a micronation, but is ultimately considered to be separate from such. 2. [rare; non-standard; possibly derogatory] A micronation. [1. First attested 22 May 2010, MicroWiki; 2. first attested 19 January 2010, *Typology Central*; *pseudo-* + *micronation*.]

pseudo-micronational (syoo·doh·mai·krow·nay·shn·al) *adj*. — 1. Apparently, but not actually, micronational. 2. Resembling an aspect of micronationalism. 3. [uncommon] Of, denoting, or pertaining to a pseudo-micronation. [First attested January 2020, Discord; may predate this; *pseudo-* + *micronational*.]

puppet micronation (puh·puht·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n*. — A micronation puppet state; a micronation that is officially independent but completely dependent upon or subject to the orders of another micronation. [Late 1990s, possibly GeoCities; *puppet state* + *micronation*.]

quasi-micronational (kwaw·zee·mai·krow·nay·shn·al) *adj*. — Micronation-like. [First attested 2015 by Philip Hayward and Susie Khamis, *Fleeting and Partial Autonomy: A historical account of quasi-micronational initiatives on Lundy Island and their contemporary reconfiguration on MicroWiki*; *quasi-* ("almost"; "resembling") + *micronational*.]

real country (reel·kuhn·tree) *n*. — [possibly derogatory] A macronation. [First attested 18 January 2000, Usenet; may predate this date.]

Reddit sector (reh·duht·sek·tr) *pn*. — 1. A sector based around the social news aggregation and internet forum service Reddit, generally categorised by its association with the Discord sector. 2. [MicroWiki sector] The subreddit forum r/micronations. [c.October 2020, MicroWiki@Discord.]

ronation (row·nay·shn·) *n*. — [neologism] A cyber micronation that operates, or purports to operate, on the sandbox video game Roblox. [First attested in micronationalism on 19 February 2021, Twitter; *Roblox* + *nation*.]

safeguarding (sayf·gaar·duhng) — 1. *n.* [MicroWiki sector; sometimes humorous] A word used to criticise or poke fun at the MicroWiki administration, its policies, or hypocrisy. 2. *interj.* [MicroWiki sector; often humorous] An exclamation used to call out something considered unsafe or harmful. [mid–late 2021, Discord; adapted from the British term *safeguarding* ("measures to protect the health, rights and well-being of individuals, especially young people and vulnerable adults.").]

seasteading (see·steh·duhng) *n*. — The construction of a permanent structure at sea upon which to claim sovereignty, particularly outside of the territorial waters that a macronational government claims. [1960s; *sea* + *homesteading*.]

Seasteading Boom (see·steh·duhng·boom) *pn*. — A micronations boom that occurred between roughly 1964 and 1972, in which several seasteading micronations were founded—including New Atlantis, Operation Atlantis, Sealand, Rose Island and Minerva. [Coined 15 March 2023 by Zabëlle Skye, MicroWiki.]

Seasteading Era (see·steh·duhng·err·uh) *pn*. — [neologism] An era of micronationalism by micropatriologist Zabëlle Skye that occurred between 1964 and 1972, coinciding with the Seasteading Boom. Follows the Early Modern Era (1944–1963) and is followed by the Academic Era (1973–1979). [Coined 26 February 2023 by Zabëlle Skye.]

secessionism (suh·seh·shn·ɪ·zm) *n*. — The most widely recognised and accepted form of micronationalism, in which a polity (micronation) claims to be an independent, sovereign nation-state but is typically small enough to be ignored by the macronational authorities of its parent macronation. [Early 2000s; gradually evolved in meaning 1996–early 2000s from *secessionism* ("a political entity declaring independence from another political entity, typically a sovereign state").]

secessionist (suh·seh·shn·ist) — 1. *adj*. Of, supporting, relating to, or advocating for secessionism. 2. *n*. One who supports, or advocates for, secessionism. [1995–96.]

sector (sek·tr) *n*. — A group of micronations which share a common bond, be that geographical, political, linguistic, historical, or ancestral ties; a community within the wider intermicronational community. [Before November 2000, Micras; taken from the *Apolyton* (*Apollo*) *Sector*, created late 1999.]

sector isolate (sek·tr·ai·suh·layt) *n*. — [neologism] A sector isolated from, or seldom influenced by, other sectors. [Coined 16 October 2022 by Zabëlle Skye.]

sectoral (sek·tuh·ruhl) *adj*. — Of, or pertaining to, a sector or sectors. [*sector* + *-al*.]

sectorology (sek·tr·uh·luh·jee) *n*. — [neologism] The study of sectors. [Coined 2019–20 by Zabëlle Skye, Discord; *sector* + *-ology*.]

serial micronationalist (see·ree·uhl·mai·krow·nay·shn·al·ist) *n*. — [neologism] An individual who applies for citizenship in numerous micronations at once without the intention of contributing to any of them. [Coined by Yaroslav Mar; first attested 20 March 2020, but may predate this.]

serious (see·ree·uhs) *adj*. — Applied to a micronation which is regarded as earnest, either by having realistic, credible or achievable claims and goals, or more strictly by professing seccessionist ideals. [First applied to micronations before 1 September 1996 by Robert B. Madison, *The Micronations Page*.]

seriousness (see·ree·uhs·nuhs) *n*. — 1. A measurement of how earnest or lighthearted a micronation is based on how realistic, credible or achievable its claims and goals are. 2. A measurement of how earnest a micronation is based on how seccessionist or simulationist it is, with micronations possessing more seccessionist ideals regarded as more serious. [First applied to micronations before 1 September 1996 by Robert B. Madison, *The Micronations Page*; *serious* + *-ness*.]

Seventh World (seh·vnth·wurld) *pn*. — [obsolete] Collectively, unserious micronations; micronations created solely for roleplaying or personal entertainment. [Coined by Cesidio Tallini; first attested 7 February 2009, MicroWiki; may predate this; below Tallini's Sixth World of dedicated but young micronations, itself below Tallini's Fifth World of serious micronations.]

simmie (sim·ei) *n*. — 1. [derogatory] A simulationist. 2. [derogatory] A general insult for a micronationalist or micronation perceived as unserious. [First attested 5 July 2020, r/micronations.]

simulationism (sim·yuh·lay·shn·ɪ·zm) *n*. — An ideology in which micronations do not claim or actively seek sovereignty or independence, but rather seek to function as a political or cultural simulation. [c.2000–2003; probably derived from a micronation that wishes to "simulate" a country instead of achieve sovereignty.]

simulationist (sim·yuh·lay·shn·ist) — 1. *adj*. Of, supporting, relating to, or advocating for simulationism. 2. *n*. One who supports, or advocates for, simulationism. [c.2000–2003.]

sister fort nation (si·str·fort·nay·shn) *n*. — [neologism] A micronation that lays claim to a sea fort, especially one off the coast of the United Kingdom and in emulation of the Principality of Sealand. [Coined 10 June 2023 by Grant Taylor, MicroWiki.]

Sixth World (siksth·wurld) *pn*. — [obsolete] Collectively, serious but young micronations which are yet to establish their own national identity; said to be highly likely to dissolve within their first four years. [Coined by Cesidio Tallini; first attested 21 December 2002, Wikipedia; below Tallini's Fifth World of serious micronations.]

soft secessionism (soft·suh·seh·shn·ɪ·zm) *n*. — [Blackwood's classical micropatriology; neologism] The tenet that micronations should maintain a formal, persistent commitment to achieving macronational recognition while openly declaring their projects to be micronations and, in practice, treating them as hobby projects. [Conceptualised 12 July 2020 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood, MicroWiki.]

soft secessionist (soft·suh·seh·shn·ist) [Blackwood's classical micropatriology; neologism] — *adj*. Of, supporting, relating to, or advocating for soft secessionism. 2. *n*. One who supports, or advocates for, soft secessionism. [Coined 12 July 2020 by Saxber "Lyra of Little Skovaji" Blackwood, MicroWiki; *soft secessionism* + *-ist*.]

space nation to *territorial micronation*

---

space nation (spays·nay·shn) *n.* — 1. A micronation that claims a portion of space as its territory. 2. An extraterrestrial micronation; a micronation that claims portions of space, planets or satellites. [Popularised 12 October 2016 by Igor Ashurbeyli; likely predates this date.]

sub-sector (suhb·sek·tr) *n.* — A sector within a sector. [First attested 18 April 2020, MicroWiki; *sub-* + *sector*.]

subsector (suhb·sek·tr) *n.* — Alternative spelling of sub-sector; a sector within a sector. [First attested 11 November 2020, MicroWiki; from *sub-sector* (*sub-* + *sector*).]

supersector (soo·pr·sek·tr) *n.* — [neologism] A cluster (group) of sectors which are closely related. [Coined 2 February 2021 by Anthony I of Saspearian, MicroWiki; *super* + *sector*.]

synomos (suh·no·muhs) *n.* — [obsolete] A theoretical confederation in which a micronation is made up, partially or entirely, of other micronations which are supposed to maintain their individual sovereignty; in other words, a micronation that is made up of other micronations (as opposed to constitute states). [Coined 2012 possibly by Rachel Burklandssen; from *synomosy* ("a group of conspirators bound together by an oath; a secret society"), from Ancient Greek *synomosía* συνωμοσία "conspiracy".]

T (tee) *abr.* — [obsolete] A micronational classification of the erstwhile International Micropatrological Society for micronations deemed by the society as "traditional" for having a simple and achievable territorial claim. [First attested 28 March 1976, *The New York Times*; though the IMS was founded in 1973.]

tacit recognition (ta·suht·reh·kuhg·ni·shn) *n.* — An act by a macronation that can be vaguely misinterpreted as constituting *de facto* legal recognition of a micronation, especially an e-mail by a macronational authority that refers to a micronational leader by their title. [First attested May 2009 by Bennie Lee Ferguson, *What is a Nation: The Micronationalist Challenge to Traditional Concepts of the Nation-state*; *tacit* ("implied") + *diplomatic recognition*.]

talk page diplomacy (tawk·payj·duh·plow·muh·see) *n.* — [MicroWiki sector] The use of the talk page namespace on MicroWiki for means of conducting or initiating intermicronational diplomacy, typically between micronations of the MicroWiki sector. [Coined 20 May 2014 by Jonathan I of Austenasia, MicroWiki.]

talk page kid (tawk·payj·kid) *n.* — [neologism; derogatory; MicroWiki sector] A micronationalist who exclusively uses talk pages on MicroWiki for correspondence and conducing diplomacy. [Coined 6 July 2022 by Devin Purcell, Discord.]

territorial micronation (teh·ruh·taw·ree·uhl·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n.* — A micronation that claims physical land as its territory, as opposed to a non-territorial one. [First attested 4 July 2010, Res Publica SPQR forum; likely predates this date.]

themed micronationalism (theemd·mai·krow·nay·shn·al·ɪ·zm) *n*. — The concept or paradigm within micronationalism whereby a micronation bases its form of government, laws, beliefs or culture off of a particular theme. [2011–12, MicroWiki.]

traditional micronation (truh·di·shuh·nuhl·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n*. — A secessionist, territorial micronation, as opposed to an online or non-secessionist micronation. [First attested 10 February 2009, MicroWiki; may predate this date.]

toy micronation (toy·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n*. — [protologism] A micronation that grants citizenship to toys or claims that toys hold offices and make sentiment decisions in said micronation. [Coined late September 2022 by Zabëlle Skye.]

Twitter sector (twi·tr·sek·tr) *pn*. — Micronationalist Twitter; the sector of mostly micronationalists who use the social media platform Twitter to make posts surrounding intermicronational diplomacy, events, issues and other ongoings of interest to the micronational community. [c.2020, MicroWiki@Discord.]

UM (yoo·em) *abr*. — 1. United Micronations. 2. [uncommon] Union of Micronations. [1. In emulation of the macronational UN; first incarnation founded March 1997, GeoCities; 2. c.2009; may predate this date.]

Union of Micronations (yoon·yuhn·ov·mai·krow·nay·shns) *pn*. — 1. A generic name for an intermicronational organisation. 2. [rare] An intermicronational organisation or micronational union. [First attested 2009, *What is a Nation: The Micronationalist Challenge to Traditional Concepts of the Nation-state* (page 16); may predate this date.]

United Micronations (yoo·nai·tuhd·mai·krow·nay·shns) *pn*. — A generic name for an intermicronational organisation. [In emulation of the macronational United Nations; first incarnation founded March 1997, GeoCities.]

unserious (uhn·see·ree·uhs) *adj*. — 1. Applied to a micronation which is regarded as lighthearted, either by having unrealistic or unachievable claims and goals, or more strictly by professing simulationist ideals. 2. Applied to a jocular micronation. [First applied to micronations before 1 September 1996 by Robert B. Madison, *The Micronations Page*; *un-* + *serious*.]

vandalise (van·duh·lize) *vb*. — [on MicroWiki] To commit vandalism by disruptively editing pages on micronational wiki and encyclopaedia MicroWiki. [2006, MicroWiki; *vandal* + *-ise*.]

vandalised (van·duh·lized) — [on MicroWiki] 1. *vb*. Past tense and past participle of vandalise (disruptively editing pages on micronational wiki and encyclopaedia MicroWiki). 2. *adj*. Referring to a page on the wiki that has been struck by vandalism. [2006, MicroWiki; *vandalise* + *-d*.]

vandalism to *YAMO*

vandalism (van·duh·lɪ·zm) *n*. — [on MicroWiki] Disruptive editing of pages on micronational wiki and encyclopaedia MicroWiki, often intending to defame a micronation or micronationalist. [2006, MicroWiki; from Wikipedia; from *vandalism* ("wilful damage to, or destruction of, any property").]

virtual country (vur·choo·uhl·kuhn·tree) *n.* — [obsolete] A micronation. [Probably 1996, GeoCities; compare *virtual nation*.]

virtual micronation (vur·choo·uhl·mai·krow·nay·shn) *n.* — 1. A non-territorial micronation, especially a cyber micronation. 2. A fantasy micronation; geofiction. [c.1990s, possibly GeoCities.]

virtual nation (vur·choo·uhl·nay·shn) *n*. — 1. [rare; dated] A cyber micronation. 2. [obsolete; sometimes derogatory] A micronation. [Probably 1996, GeoCities; compare *virtual country*.]

virtualism (vur·choo·uhl·ɪ·zm) *n*. — [Lusophone sector; Hispanic sector] 1. The opposite of derivatism; simulationism. 2. Cyber micronationalism. 3. [uncommon] A micronation that is real but incorporates fictional elements. [First attested October 1998, *As Convenções Do Ilam* [*Conventions of the LAIM*]; *virtual* ("online"; "existing on the Internet") + *-ism*.]

virtualist (vur·choo·uhl·ist) — [Lusophone sector; Hispanic sector] 1. *adj*. Of, supporting, relating to, or advocating for virtualism. 2. *n*. One who supports, or advocates for, virtualism. [First attested October 1998, *As Convenções Do Ilam* [*Conventions of the LAIM*]; *virtualism* + *-ist*.]

vonu (vohn·oo) *n*. — [rare] The act of ignoring or disregarding one's parent macronation; the opposite of adhering to macronational privilege. [Coined early 1960s by the Association of Free Isles; meaning "living out of sight—out of mind".]

wax cabinet (waks·kab·uh·nuht) *n*. — [obsolete] A micronation in which all major governmental offices are held by the alternative pseudonymous online accounts of a single individual. [Coined late 2000 by P. R. Rasmussen.]

YAM- (yam; wai·ay·em) *pref*. — [uncommon; derogatory] Abbreviation for "yet another micronational"—a phrase denoting unoriginality added before a word or concept to form a derogatory expression against said subject; like YAMUN for "yet another micronational United Nations" or YAMSE for "yet another micronational stock exchange". [2000s; from *YAMO* (yet another micronational organisation), c.1998.]

YAMO (yahm·oh) *n.* — 1. [derogatory] An intermicronational organisation that serves no purpose. 2. [derogatory] An inexperienced or unprofessional intermicronational organisation, typically short-lived and with no noteworthy accomplishments. 3. [derogatory] A general insult for an intermicronational organisation. [c.1998; origin obscure. Initialism of *yet another micronational organisation*.]

YAMUN to *YouTube sector*

YAMUN (yam·uhn) *abr*. — 1. [uncommon; derogatory] A general insult for an intermicronational organisation founded in emulation of the macronational United Nations; a micro UN. 2. [rare; derogatory] An intermicronational organisation named the United Micronations. [First attested 8 August 2017, MicroWiki; initialism of "yet another micronational United Nations"; *YAM-* + *UN*.]

yet another micronational organisation—see YAMO.

yet another micronational United Nations—see YAMUN.

YouTube sector (yoo·toob·sek·tr) *pn*. — A sector based around the online video sharing and social media platform YouTube, categorised by its lacklustre diplomacy via the posting of comments on videos and for having numerous videos of war declarations and national anthems with little to no substance on micronational affairs. [First attested 2011, MicroWikia.]

Expanded: origin of *micronation*

The long sought after origin of *micronation* as a word is finally definitively revealed in this dictionary:

> Coined 21 January 1973 by Philip J. Hilts, *The Washington Post* as "a score of countries … which are only partially real"; *micro-* (small) + *nation* (synonym for country); literally "small country".

However, the full etymology and background leading to the coinage of this term is far too elaborate to explain accurately in a simple entry listing, and as such this chapter presents a historical overview on the word's entire etymology. Indeed, the history of modern micronationalism aligns closely with the history of the word *micronation* itself.

Although several historical political entities have been retroactively declared micronations, an increased number of such entities resembling present-day micronations began to be formulated specifically after World War II. We note the following examples: the Kingdom of Elleore in 1944 by a group of schoolteachers after they had purchased an island for a summer camp;[1] the Republic of Saugeais in 1947 after a local joked that Saugeais was a real country then it humorously became one;[2] the Nation of Celestial Space in 1948 as an early example of a space nation;[3] the Principality of Outer Baldonia in 1949, an island owned by a fisherman-cum-lawyer;[4] and the Principality of Seborga in 1963 as a continuation of a historic state.[5]

Even prior to this—since 1933—the Office of the Geographer of the United States Department of State has kept a file cabinet for "countries which are only partially real"[6] that is named the Ephemeral States file. It includes the letters of several micronations as well as other anomalies under international law, like the Sovereign Military Order of Malta—a non-territorial, macronationally-sovereign religious order.[7] The file was created so that the United States government can carefully reject these letters asking for recognition without accidentally offering any form of recognition to any of these entities. Not including traditional states with limited recognition, this file was the first collection of micronational entities, and even collects records on each micronation's ventures such as adopting a constitution, minting coinage, seeking diplomatic recognition elsewhere and printing passports amongst other activities.[8]

---

[1] Hobbs, Harry & Williams, George. *Micronations and the Search for Sovereignty*. 2021. Cambridge Studies in Constitutional Law. Cambridge University Press. pp. 205–206 and Appendix of Micronations Discussed (entry for Elleore).

[2] Eyres, Lebby. "A tiny 'country' between France and Switzerland". 12 March 2020. *BBC Travel*. BBC News.

[3] Pop, Virgiliu. "The Nation of Celestial Space". August 2006. *Space Policy*. Vol. 22, Issue 3. pp. 205–213.

[4] Hobbs, Harry & Williams, George. 2021. p. 103.

[5] Hobbs, Harry & Williams, George. 2021. pp. 105–106.

[6] Hilts, Philip J. "Where Is This Place?: Strange shores, indeed". 21 January 1973. *Potomac Magazine. The Washington Post.*

[7] Office of the Geographer. Records held by the Ephemeral States file. n.d. United States Department of State. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Request.

[8] Petersen, Clarence. "All hail, Prince of the Hutt River". 9 October 1986. *Chicago Tribune*.

The Seasteading Boom between 1964 and 1972 had a large impact on micronationalism; several seasteading micronations were founded—many often influenced by libertarian ideals—and inspired journalists, writers and sometimes challenged the definition of 'sovereignty' altogether. Particularly noteworthy examples are the Republic of New Atlantis,[9] Operation Atlantis,[10] Principality of Sealand,[11] Republic of Rose Island[12] and the Republic of Minerva.[13] All of these micronations were added to the Ephemeral States file.[14]

Micronation is first attested to a newspaper article about the micronations of the Ephemeral States file published on 21 January 1973, entitled "Where Is This Place?: Strange shores, indeed". It was written by American journalist and author Philip J. Hilts, and published in *The Washington Post*'s Sunday supplement *Potomac Magazine*.[15]

The quotation first using *micronation* is as follows:

> For every dreamer there is somewhere a doer, and in the realm [of] the strange **micro-nations**, the Republic of Minerva has plunged a bit ahead of the nebulous status of most others.

The article by Hilts talks about various micronations on the Ephemeral States file—Atland (an unsuccessful seasteading micronation), Outer Baldonia, Minerva and brief sections on the Kingdom of Humanity and New Atlantis. On micronations, Hilts described them as "countries … which are only partially real", adding that "We know the Eastern bloc, the Western bloc, and the Third World nations. But there is another universe of nations which exist apart from the familiar countries."[16] A republication by the *Lansing State Journal* on 11 March 1973 used the headline "Micro-Nations Nebulous Fourth World" and captioned an additional image of a microscope over a world map "even microscope [sic] doesn't show up micro-nations, such as Outer Baldonia, but they're there".[17]

There exists a trap here for micropatriologists who take *nation* to mean a "stable community of people formed on the basis of shared features" (such as an ethnic group)—for instance Kurdistan. However, searches on Newspapers.com—a newspaper archive—show that in 1973 *nation* was a fairly more common synonym for *sovereign state* at the time. Hence, *micronation* is actually the equivalent of *microcountry*. It can be safely—perhaps definitively—assumed that Hilts was the writer who coined *micronation* based on several factors.

---

[9] Strauss, Erwin S. *How to Start Your Own Country*. 1999 (first published 1979). 3 ed. Paladin Press. p. 65.

[10] Strauss. 1999. p. 68.

[11] Strauss. 1999. p. 132.

[12] Graham, Jamie. "Rose Island: the amazing story of a self-declared republic off the Italian coast". 13 December 2020. *The Times*.

[13] Strauss. 1999. p. 114–116.

[14] Office of the Geographer. n.d.

[15] Hilts. 21 January 1973.

[16] ibid.

[17] Hilts, Philip J. "Micro-Nations Nebulous Fourth World". 11 March 1973. *Lansing State Journal*.

Firstly, it is known that the maintainers of the Ephemeral States file did not coin *micronation* themselves. The *Chicago Tribune* published a story on the file in 1986 and the word *micronation* never appears. In an interview with George J. Demco, director of the State Department's Office which maintains the file, Demco even stated that he likes to call it the "Mythical Kingdoms, Kooky Kings and Pretending Princes File."[18] Despite these several (albeit jocular) synonyms, *micronation* is notably absent.

Secondly, the first organisation dedicated to the study of micronational entities—the International Micropatrological Society (IMS)—likely did not coin the term either, though they did use it as early as 28 March 1976 (the word's second attested use; first without a hyphen).[19] The IMS was founded somewhere in 1973 and coined *micropatrology* as the "study of small countries" via *micro-* + *patria* (Latin "country" or literally "fatherland") + *-ology* ("study of").[20] However, given that the IMS was founded in the same year as the first attested use of micronation which was in January, it is statistically unlikely that the IMS was founded prior to the publication of said article. Additionally, this would explain where the IMS obtained *micro-* from, although why they chose to coin *micropatria*[21] over using *micronationology* is uncertain.

An identical word with an eerily similar meaning was coined around 1967 and meant an ethnic secessionist movement, especially one in subsaharan Africa or Papua New Guinea. However, it is completely unrelated to the etymology of *micronation* in our meaning. This definition is first attested on 18 April 1967 as *micronationalism* in a United States translation of a Russian-language article by one V. I. Iordanskiy in *World Economy and International Relations*.[22] Reading the etymology as *micro* + *nationalism* makes logical sense here; *nationalism* refers to the self-determination of a nation attempting to create an independent nation-state, and *micro* means on a small-scale. This is fittingly descriptive as these various secessionist movements were being held by minority ethnic groups.

It is probable that *micronation* (which too meant an ethnic breakaway state or secessionist movement in these contexts) was thus descended from *micronationalism*—it is only first attested in 1969, and alongside *micronationalism* at that[23]—with *nation* in this context meaning an ethnic group or stable community of otherwise related individuals instead of being synonymous with *country*. Additionally, this definition of *micronation* has never been attested (including after 1973) with a hyphen, making the connection between this definition and our definition of *micronation* all the more improbable.

---

[18] Petersen. 9 October 1986.

[19] Bongartz, Roy. "Nations Off the Beaten Track". 28 March 1976. *The New York Times.*

[20] Moreau, Terri Ann. *Subversive Sovereignty: Parodic Representations of Micropatrias Enclaved by the United Kingdom*. September 2014. Thesis. University of London. p. 51.

[21] ibid.

[22] United States Joint Publications Research Service. "Tropical Africa: On the Nature of Inter-Ethnic Conflicts". 18 April 1967. *Translations on Sub-Saharan Africa*. p. 10. Translating Iordanskiy, V. I. 1967. *World Economy and International Relations*. No. 2. pp. 41–50.

[23] Rivkin, Arnold. *Nation-building in Africa: Problems and Prospects*. 1969. Rutgers University Press. p. 25.

Lastly, we can also assert that our *micronation* does not come from *micro* + *nationalism* itself; the hyphen between the words *micro* and *nation* is especially important as *micro-* means "very small" (as opposed to "small-scale") and, as previously established, *nation* is being used here as a synonym for *country*, hence "micro-country" or more literally "really small country". It is worth noting that *micro-nation* (always attested with a hyphen) was a synonym for microstate that was particularly popular between the 1960s and 1980s,[24] although there was clearly no relation between the two.

As the IMS was founded in 1973—the same year as the publication of the article by Hilts—it is curious to consider whether the society's founder, Frederick W. Lehmann IV,[25] had perhaps read the article by the widely-circulated *Washington Post* and became inspired to found the society.

As previously mentioned, the second attested use of *micronation* (previously thought by micropatriologists to be the first) is dated to 28 March 1976 in an article by *The New York Times* about the International Micropatrological Society.[26] It is thus probable that the IMS knew of the term and used it to describe the entities that they were studying, and informed *The New York Times* of this. The first use of *micronation* in a published book was in 1978 in a dedicated chapter in *The People's Almanac #2* by David Wallechinsky and Irving Wallace,[27] but the term notably does not appear in Erwin S. Strauss' libertarian-influenced *How to Start Your Own Country* (1979)—the first book about micronations; nor does it appear in its subsequent editions in 1984 and 1999.[28]

Strangely enough, it seems that the usage of *micronation* and even general interest in micronationalism greatly waned during the following decade. Indeed, search queries on Newspapers.com produce only one attested use of *micronation* during the 1980s—on 28 July 1980 in *The Wichita Eagle* in an article about the little-known Republic of Vemerana.[29] Additionally, there were no books published on micronationalism in general during this decade; although, many newspapers did run stories on individual micronations without calling them *micronations*—likely unaware that other such entities existed around the world or that micronationalism was a concept. The IMS also went inactive by 1980, perhaps only further contributing to the lack of interest in micronations during this period. Most significantly, the *Chicago Tribune* did publish a story on the ephemeral states file on 9 October 1986.[30]

---

[24] Queries of archived newspapers via Newspapers.com.

[25] Foucher-Dufoix, Valérie; Dufoix, Stéphane. "La patrie peut-elle être virtuelle ?". February 2012. *Pardés*. In Press. Vol. 52. pp. 57–75. (in French)

[26] Bongartz. 28 March 1976.

[27] Wallechinsky, David & Wallace, Irving. *The People's Almanac #2: A Completely New Book from Cover to Cover*. 1978. Bantam Books. p. 330.

[28] Strauss. 1999.

[29] Rowan, Carl. "A Nation Is Born". 28 July 1980. *The Wichita Eagle*.

[30] Petersen. 9 October 1986.

The commercialisation and spread of the Internet from 1995 onwards may very well have revived micronationalism. Especially influential was the first web page dedicated solely to micronationalism (as opposed to an individual micronation's website—of which a few are thought to have existed); the Micronations Page. Registered in either November or December 1995 and maintained by Robert B. Madison of the Kingdom of Talossa, the website consisted of an overview of the topic and included a list of known micronations, each marked by Madison's own classification system of seriousness. Heavily featured were *How to Start Your Own Country* and the Ephemeral States file which had influenced Madison; he regarded the website as a continuation of Strauss' work.[31]

While a large community of micronationalists who were aware of the term existed online—largely on GeoCities but also on Angelfire and Tripod—*The Montreal Gazette* ran a story on physical micronations and referenced the Micronations Page on 1 April 1996,[32] helping to popularise *micronation* to non-micronationalists once again. Additionally, a 1997 French-language book by French writer and historian Bruno Fuligni uses *micronation,* entitled *L'Etat c'est moi: histoire des monarchies privées, principautés de fantaisie et autres républiques pirates*;[33] as does a news article by the French *Libération* published on 2 October 1998.[34]

A small micronational media frenzy broke out in 2000, with several news publications and magazines printing stories on micronationalism and using the term, including *The New York Times*,[35] *Wired,*[36] and the *Ottawa Citizen.*[37] A French-language journal, *Cybergeo*, also explored micronations academically and used the term,[38] as did Fabrice O'Driscoll's 2000 French-language book *Ils ne siègent pas à l'ONU* (*They Don't Sit at the UN*) about micronations.[39] A Wikipedia entry for *micronation* was created on 27 October 2001.[40]

Since then, *micronation* has been a well-established, familiar word to many macronationalists. *Micronation* was added to the third edition of the *Encyclopaedic Dictionary of International Law* published by Oxford University Press in 2009;[41] and the authoritative *Oxford English Dictionary* in June 2016.[42]

---

[31] Madison, Robert B. The Micronations Page website. n.d. Archive available here: https://www.reuniao.org/loss/archive/patsilor.htm

[32] Zgodziński, David. "Net full of nations". 1 April 1996. *The Montreal Gazette.*

[33] Fuligni, Bruno. *L'Etat c'est moi: histoire des monarchies privées, principautés de fantaisie et autres républiques pirates.* 1997. Les Editions de Paris. (in French)

[34] Latrive, Florent. "L'organisation des nations online". 2 October 1998. *Libération*. (in French).

[35] Mimh, Stephen. "Utopian rulers and spoofs stake out territory online." 25 May 2000. *The New York Times.*

[36] Wired Staff. "It's Good to Be King". 1 March 2000. *Wired*.

[37] MacLeod, Ian. "Brave new worlds". 3 April 2000. *The Ottawa Citizen*.

[38] Lasserre, Frédéric. "Les hommes qui voulaient être rois. Principautés et nations sur Internet". March 2000. *Cybergeo: European Journal of Geography*. Document 129. (in French)

[39] O'Driscoll, Fabrice. *Ils ne siègent pas à l'ONU*. 2000. Presses du Midi; French Institute of Micropatrology. (in French)

[40] Page creation of "micronation" on Wikipedia. Wikimedia Foundation. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Micronation&oldid=268072

[41] Grant, John P. & Barker, J. Craig, eds. *Encyclopaedic Dictionary of International Law*. 2009. 3 ed. Oxford University Press. p. 378.

[42] "New words list June 2016". June 2016. Updates to the OED. Oxford English Dictionary (OED). https://public.oed.com/updates/new-words-list-june-2016/

Expanded: Origin of *micropatriology*

The origin of *micropatriology*—the study of micronationalism—is well-documented but rather curious as it arose as an alternative spelling of *micropatrology*, which is evidently spelled without an *i*. *Micropatrology* was coined in 1973[43] by the International Micropatrological Society (IMS) and means the "study of small countries".[44] It was probably coined by IMS founder and president Frederick W. Lehmann IV. The IMS was the first organisation to study micronations on a professional level, and it remains significant in the history of micronationalism and especially micropatriology.

The word's formation certainly comes from *micro-* + *patria* (Latin "country" or literally "fatherland") + *-ology* (common variant of Ancient Greek *-logy -logíā* λογία "study of"), literally meaning the "study of small countries." This etymology makes sense logically, and it was found independently by micropatriologist Pedro Aguiar in 2006[45] and later by macronational academic Terri Ann Moreau in their 2014 thesis *Subversive Sovereignty: Parodic Representations of Micropatrias Enclaved by the United Kingdom*.[46]

Previously and even still, micropatriologists are confused by the word's etymology due to a second plausible but incorrect origin: *micro-* + *patro* (Ancient Greek *patéras* πατέρας "father") + *-logy*, assuming that the *o* is connected to *patr* and instead of *-ology*. This would, however, erroneously make it the "study of small fathers"[47] instead of countries, which makes no logical sense in comparison to the first etymology which assumes that *patria* becomes *patr*.

Most curious is why the IMS chose to coin *micropatria* ("small country") instead of simply using *micronationology*; as stated in the previous chapter, they may have been aware of *micronation* when they founded the society.

Micropatrology as well as the IMS (which is credited as coining it) are featured in Erwin S. Strauss' 1979 *How To Start Your Own Country*, the first book dedicated to micronationalism.[48] The word never appears independently from the IMS until the 1990s; two known newspapers making reference to the society (albeit both briefly) include the *Contra Costa Times* in February 1977[49] and the *Sunday Telegraph* in June 1980.[50]

---

[43] Moreau, Terri Ann. *Subversive Sovereignty: Parodic Representations of Micropatrias Enclaved by the United Kingdom*. September 2014. Thesis. University of London. p. 51.

[44] Strauss, Erwin S. *How to Start Your Own Country*. 1999 (first published 1979). 3 ed. Paladin Press. p. 162.

[45] Aguiar, Pedro. *Micropatriologia* [Micropatriology]. 2006. Encyclopaedia, Wikimicropídia. (in Portuguese)

[46] Moreau 2014, p. 51.

[47] MicroWiki contributors. *Micropatriology*. n.d. Encyclopaedia, MicroWiki.

[48] Strauss 1999, p. 162.

[49] "WC Teen Takes Taxes to Task in N.Y. Times". 20 February 1977. *Contra Costa Times*.

[50] Alverson, Charles. "A Law Unto its Tiny Self". 8 June 1980. *Sunday Telegraph*. p. 67.

In 1992, Lehmann made a post on Usenet saying: "I've seen it [micropatrology] used in 2 books and about 12 newspaper and magazine stories in the UK and USA and Tonga," suggesting that *micropatrology* may have achieved a modest usage in wider macronational media. He further states that either him or IMS vice-president Christopher Martin coined it.[51]

During the micronational Internet boom which began in 1995, *micropatrology* became widely known and used by micronationalists in records dating back to as early as 1996. That same year for instance, Swiss author Fabrice O'Driscoll founded the French Institute of Micropatrology, which he regarded as an unofficial continuation of the IMS.[52]

The earliest attested use of the *i* variant is dated to October 1998 in section six of the Latin American Institute of Micropatriology (LAIM)'s Portuguese-language *the Conventions of the LAIM* (Portuguese: *As Convenções Do Ilam*): "Por "Micropatriólogo" entende-se o estudioso das micronações e do fenômeno do secessionismo", translated into English as: "By "Micropatriologist" it is meant the scholar of micronations and the phenomenon of secessionism."[53] Note that in Portuguese, the suffix *-logo* (or *-ólogo* as it appears here) forms the names of professionals or scholars working in a given field of study, while *-logia* (compare the English *-logy*) forms the names of the field of study itself. Thus, *micropatriologia* is the Portuguese spelling of *micropatriology*.

According to Aguiar's online encyclopaedia Wikimicropídia (Aguiar was also a founder of the LAIM), the *i* was added to avoid confusing *patria* with *patro*; specifically, the entry for *micropatriology* states that it is "Sometimes misspelled as "*micropatrology*"" and notes that it is incorrect because "the Latin root *patro-* refers to "father", not "fatherland" [both extracts translated from Portuguese]".[54]

This variant appears to have been particularly used by micronationalists in the Portuguese linguistic sector, whilst the the original spelling was preferred in French; *micropatrology* is the spelling used in O'Driscoll's 2000 work *They Are Not in the United Nations*.[55] *Micropatriology* appears to have been widely adopted in English by at least 2001; by 24 April 2001, the micronational web dictionary by P. R. Rasmussen—Prince of the Sovereign Principality of Corvinia—entitled *A glossary of micronational terms* recorded only this variant.[56]

On 29 December 2001, prominent micropatriologist Steven F. Scharff used this variant on the Usenet newsgroup alt.politics.micronations,[57] and nearly all recorded instances in micronationalism from 2002 onwards show the *micropatriology* spelling as most common.

---

[51] Lehmann, Fritz [Frederick]. *What does "micropatrology" mean?*. 5 June 1992. Post, Usenet, alt.usage.english.

[52] O'Driscoll, Fabrice. *Institut Français de Micropatrologie.* n.d. Official website, GeoCities. (in French)

[53] Aguiar, Pedro; Oliveira, Filipe et al. *As Convenções Do Ilam* [The Conventions of the LAIM]. October 1998. Convention, Latin American Institute of Micropatriology. (in Portuguese)

[54] Aguiar 2006.

[55] O'Driscoll, Fabrice. *Ils ne siègent pas à l'ONU*. 2000. Presses du Midi; French Institute of Micropatrology. p. 100. (in French)

[56] Rasmussen, P. R. *Micropatriology*. 24 April 2001. A glossary of micronational terms. Dictionary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sovereign Principality of Corvinia, official website of Corvinia.

[57] unidyne [Steven F. Scharff]. *New Years Greetings*. 29 December 2001. Post, Usenet, alt.politics.micronations.

Although many macronational sources between the late 2000s to mid-2010s have used *micropatrology,*[58] the *micropatriology* variant appears to have been gaining traction as the standard spelling in macronational academia as well; in 2021, this was the variant used by Australian legal academics Harry Hobbs and George Williams in their *Micronations and the Search for Sovereignty*,[59] the most definitive published work on micronationalism in English since at least Lonely Planet's 2006 *Micronations: The Lonely Planet Guide to Home-Made Nations*.

On an unrelated yet quite intriguing note, the spelling *micropatriology* actually first appears as a typographical error on 18 July 1977 in volume 10, issue 29 of the magazine *New York*.[60] This was evidently a misspelling because it was the variant used in the name for the IMS, which should remain the same regardless of what variant the writer uses. Indeed, quite an interesting coincidence.

[58] i.e. Ferguson, Bennie Lee. *What is a Nation: The Micronationalist Challenge to Traditional Concepts of the Nation-state*. 2009. Thesis, Wichita State University, p. 37; Moreau 2014; Ištok, Robert; Nováková, Štefánia. *Micronationalism as a phenomenon of the present* in Folia Geographica. 2014. Vol. 56, no. 1, p. 46.

[59] Hobbs, Harry; Williams, George. *Micronations and the Search for Sovereignty*. 2021. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge Studies in Constitutional Law. p. 74.

[60] Ma Bell v. Montmartre: A Ruritanian Melodrama. *New York*. 18 July 1977. New York Media. Vol. 10, no. 29, p. 56.

Bibliography

MicroWikiDictionary is a collaborative, wiki-based dictionary for micronational terms hosted by the largest micronational encyclopaedia MicroWiki:

dictionary.micronations.wiki

Other erstwhile yet significant micronational dictionaries (online), all available via the Wayback Machine of the Internet Archive:

Rasmussen, P. R. (active c.24 April 2001–20 May 2003). *A glossary of micronational terms*. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sovereign Principality of Corvinia:

https://web.archive.org/web/20070118215543/http://www.corvinia.org/minfor/micglossary.html

Freeman, Gordon [Fish, Philip] (active 30 November 2009–24 May 2011). *The Micronational Dictionary*. Organisation of Active Micronations (OAM):

https://web.archive.org/web/20110814151250/http://dictionary.oamicro.org/publ

Disclaimer: All URLs were correct as of this book's publication. The Institute of Micropatriological Research cannot claim any responsibility for the persistency or accuracy of the external URLs from unaffiliated, third-party websites referred to in this publication and does not guarantee that said websites are, or will remain, accessible, accurate, safe or appropriate.

The *Micronational Dictionary* is proudly sponsored and supported by MicroWiki, the free micronational encyclopaedia: available at *micronations.wiki*.

MicroWiki